

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast, rain. Temp. 64-83 (48-121). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 68-89 (20-15). LON- DON: Showers. Temp. 63-84 (17-21). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 63-83 (17-21). CHAN- NEL: Slight breeze. Temp. 63-83 (17-21). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 65-85 (17-18). Yesterday's temp. 65-79 (23-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria 1.50 P. Luxembourg 1.50 P. Belgium 1.50 P. Netherlands 1.50 P. Denmark 1.50 P. Norway 1.50 P. Finland 1.50 P. Portugal 1.50 P. France 1.50 P. Sweden 1.50 P. Germany 1.50 P. Switzerland 1.50 P. Great Britain 1.50 P. Turkey 1.50 P. Greece 1.50 P. U.S. Military 1.50 P. Italy 1.50 P. Yugoslavia 1.50 P.

No. 27,885

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9-10, 1972

Established 1887

Two U.S. Runners Banned for Actions At Olympic Rite

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The Olympic political time struck a new note today as Americans Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were banned from all "future Olympic competition" for their actions after they finished one-two in yesterday's 400-meter final.

In a letter to the United States Olympic Committee, the International Olympic Committee said, "The whole world saw the disgusting display of your two athletes when they received their gold and silver medals." The IOC's letter, signed by president Avery Brundage, said that the two black athletes were being banned because they had broken the code of the "Olympic spirit and ethics."

The U.S. athletes had acted alone during the victory ceremonies yesterday evening and failed to stand at attention during the playing of the U.S. national anthem. They both stood on the rung on the podium reserved for the winner, did not face the flag, talked, and twirled their medals. Both were accused by the IOC of showing disrespect toward their country, and the Olympic ideal, by wearing old sweatshirts, and Collett held a pair of old shoes in his hands.

When the ceremonies were finished, and the athletes marched toward their locker room, Collett raised his fist, which is the black power salute. Teammates today said that Collett was just waving his fist to friends. All the actions of the two blacks were defended today by their teammates, who said they were misinterpreted.

But after yesterday's race, Matthews and Collett said differently. They said they acted casual because that was how white America thought of blacks. Matthews said that "it would have bothered my conscience if I didn't do anything."

Collett, 22, from Los Angeles, comes from a middle-class family and is considered one of the brighter members of the U.S. contingent. Matthews, 24, is from New York City and he has said he learned his running in the streets. He is now a neighborhood youth corps worker.

Today, Matthews said he wasn't protesting anything, while Collett said that he swore "I'd never stand at attention again after getting out of the Army."

The IOC did not take away the medals of the pair, but said that "if such a performance should happen in the future, please be advised that the medals will be withheld from the athletes in question."

The IOC letter was sent to the USOC, which replied by asking for a hearing. The USOC, along with the IOC, the host of the Games, said it was amazed that it was not allowed to take its own action. The IOC has not yet answered the request for a hearing, nor has it asked Matthews or Collett to explain the behavior. There are only two (Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)



Wayne Collett gives black power salute in response to jeers that greeted him in award ceremony Thursday.

Ryun Falls, Is Ousted

In Olympic sports in Munich Friday, the major track and field news was not a victory but a defeat—for Jim Ryun, the world record holder in the 1,600 meters.

Running in a qualifying heat for Sunday's final, Ryun tripped and fell over another runner and finished far behind the field. He appealed the fall, but the judges ruled that he was to blame.

Among the winners, Nikolai Avilov of the Soviet Union set a world record in winning the 400-meter race. Annette Krieger of East Germany won the women's 100-meter hurdles. In yachting, John Bruce Oakes and David Forbes each won gold medals for Australia. Serge Manry won one for France and Valentin Mankin won one for the Soviet Union. Details on Page 14.

Munich Aftermath

Israelis Bomb Syria, Lebanon; W. Germany Tightens Security

Fears Attack On Pipelines And Airport

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (Reuters)—West Germany tightened its guard against the threat of a "heavy blow" from Arab commandos bent on avenging their five comrades killed in the bloody Munich Olympics raid.

Strengthened security controls were placed on oil-pipeline installations and air terminals considered likely targets.

On the Austro-German frontier, in particular, fears of an Arab attack on a major oil pipeline traversing Austria from southern Europe put border guards on extra alert.

Police in Vienna said they had information that three carloads

of Arab commandos were on their way to southern Austria from West Germany, but border guards have so far seen no sign of them.

Guards and customs officials at Swiss frontier posts today were also stepping up security checks after an Interpol report that four or five Arab guerrillas in a West German-registered car were planning to enter Switzerland and blow up gasoline tanks.

In Bonn, where the Interior Ministry was coordinating German security operations, a spokesman said: "Our measures against terrorists have been sharpened."

At Ingolstadt, 80 miles north of Munich, a spokesman of the Trans-Alpine Oil Pipeline said tightened precautions were being taken against attack.

Last July the pipeline was attacked at its starting point in Trieste, Italy, by the same Black September guerrilla organization that claimed responsibility for the Munich raid.

Tougher controls were also being introduced at an oil refinery in Ingolstadt.

At Frankfurt Airport—Europe's third largest—checks on baggage and passengers were increased and aircraft and buildings were under surveillance.

Release of 3 Sought

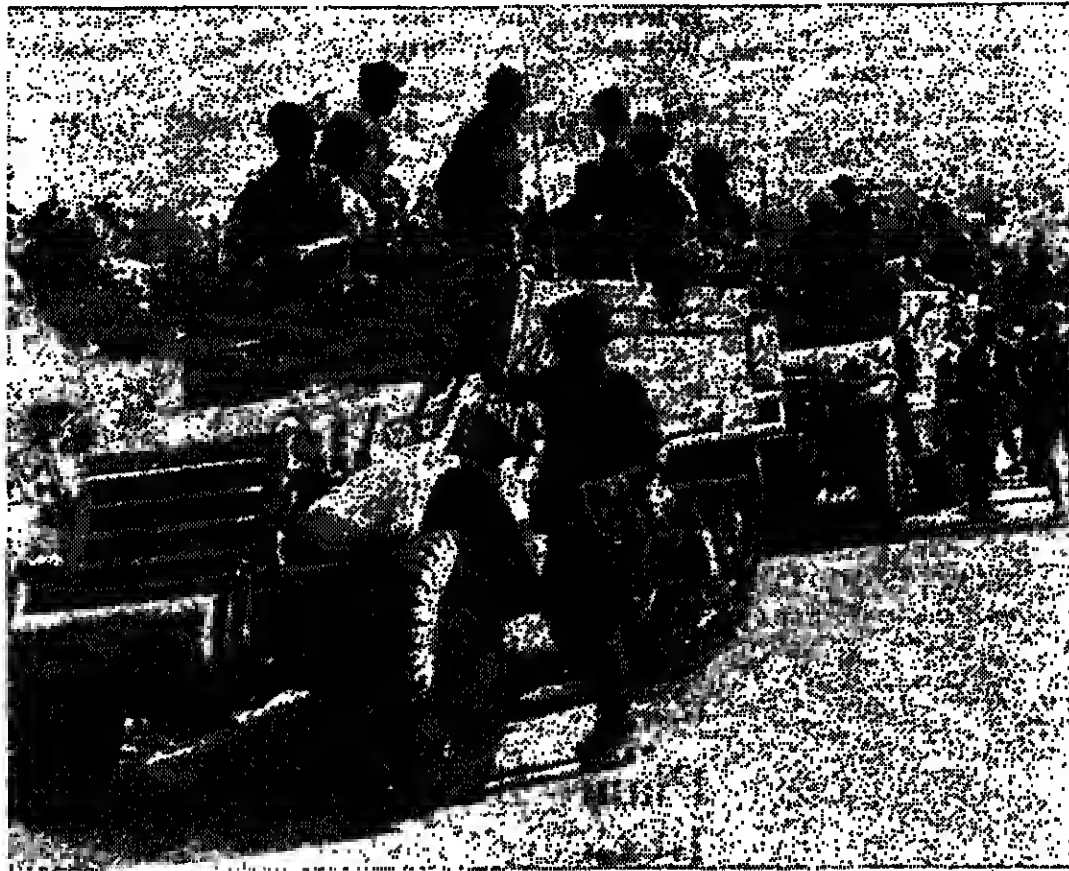
Tension began to mount in West Germany following a declaration yesterday by the Black September organization that it was planning to strike a "heavy blow" unless the three Arab prisoners seized during the Munich raid were freed, and the bodies of five dead commandos were released. Bonn today ordered a secret burial in West Germany for the five.

Security measures were further strengthened when the Interior Ministry announced that guerrillas could be planning to use this weekend's Jewish New Year as an opportunity to send booby-trap explosives through the post to West German Jews.

In Munich, where the situation was particularly tense, spokesman Wolfgang Knab of the Bavarian Interior Ministry said "every necessary precaution" has been taken to guard Jewish community offices and other potential targets against Arab attacks.

"Police have received many telephone threats of further attacks," he said. "Of course many calls may be from unbalanced persons. But we are treating them all with the utmost seriousness."

A police spokesman said police patrols were keeping close watch on potentially dangerous elements (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



ON THE LEBANESE BORDER—Israeli troops relaxing after returning from a raid into southern Lebanon on Thursday, which was a prelude to the aerial attacks Friday.

Jordan Overtures Reported

Israel Wants 'Big Border Changes'

JERUSALEM, Sept. 9 (AP)—Israel wants "big border changes" even after a peace settlement with the Arabs, Premier Golda Meir said in an interview published today.

Meir said Israel would like to see the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area.

● A territorial strip down the east Sinai Peninsula to the Tiran Straits, Israel's sole outlet to Africa and Asia.

The premier added that Israel would allow Jordan to use the Mediterranean ports of Haifa and Gaza and have open airspace.

She claimed Egyptian and Jordanian leaders were aware of her territorial demands.

"We did not attack any refugee camps," the official said.

Planes Challenged

In Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman said anti-aircraft guns had engaged 24 attacking Israeli planes as they entered Lebanese airspace to attack guerrilla bases and refugee camps.

A guerrilla spokesman said 32 persons had been killed and 10 wounded during the raids on two of the Lebanese villages.

In Damascus, a Syrian military spokesman announced that "a number of civilians and military personnel were killed and wounded during the raids." Among the wounded were women and children, he said. He did not cite any figures.

Syrian anti-aircraft guns and air force interceptors jets forced the Israelis to flee, the spokesman claimed.

The air strikes were Israeli reprisal action for the Arab terrorists' murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Olympic Games in Munich last Tuesday.

Deeper Strike

One of the attacking formations hit a village north of the Lebanese port of Tripoli, a penetration of 100 miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border, making it the deepest strike by Israeli planes into Lebanon.

The raid was later described as having lasted 15 minutes.

Four of the targets were port towns along a 75-mile stretch of the Lebanese and Syrian coastlines, apparently staging areas for arriving guerrilla supplies.

Military spokesmen announced the first target was El Hameh, where the Arab guerrilla leaders were holding a summit conference. El Hameh is located four miles west of Damascus.

The other targets in Syria were described as Burj Islam and Jubbah, north and south of the Mediterranean port of Latakia, Muntar, south of Port Tartus. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

minimum of Arab population. She also saw no need to transfer Arabs out of areas to be retained.

● The Gaza Strip could not be handed back to Egypt.

● To keep the occupied Golan Heights of Syria, although she indicated Israel did not insist on controlling the entire area

Hijacking Uncurbed

A consummate example of the fuzzy governmental thinking that leaves ordinary people vulnerable to fanatic terror the world over is now unfolding at a seventeen-nation conference in Washington. Thanks to diplomatic foot-dragging by the Soviet Union and France, a joint United States-Canadian proposal for establishing legal machinery to deal multilaterally with air hijackers is in danger of disappearing into the morass of good ideas that might have been.

The proposed treaty, drafted after nearly two years of on-again, off-again consideration, provides for international sanctions—including joint commercial air boycotts—against any country which harbors hijackers or which fails to release plane, crew and passengers promptly and either punish or extradite the perpetrators of any air terrorism. After all that has happened in the world's air lanes in the last two years, this treaty would seem to be the least that responsible governments owe to their citizens. If anything, the proposed sanctions are too conditional, too full of loopholes, to be reliable deterrents.

France's reluctance is born of its chronic fear of doing anything that might trouble its Arab friends; and Arab governments have long glorified hijacking of unsuspecting air passengers as an appropriately heroic activity

for their so-called freedom fighters. The Soviet delegates to the International Civil Aviation Organization complain that sanctions can come only from the United Nations Security Council, with its political weight and big-power veto privileges.

United States supporters of the proposal argue that it is precisely because of the political pressures operating on the Security Council that air hijacking needs to be treated as a technical, criminal problem. The toughest cases are the politically inspired hijackings, and these are the ones with which the Security Council would have the hardest time coping.

Perhaps Secretary of State Rogers's unscheduled appeal to the ICAO meeting, amid the pall of the Munich terror, will lead the fastidious diplomats to rise above their narrowly and falsely conceived national interests. Britain, after early objections to the United States-Canadian proposal, seemed yesterday to agree that tough international machinery is needed. Hijacking and similar actions of fanatic terror groups are international human problems, which supposedly responsible governments have too long failed to address with any real sense of urgency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Response to Terror

The Munich tragedy, obviously, will complicate the Mideast diplomatic situation by hardening those of the no-compromise school in Israel, by embarrassing Egypt's tentative efforts to reach out wider for Western friends, and by exacerbating the already heavy tensions among Palestinians. In the absence of any effective international action to deal with the guerrillas and their sponsors—and such action is not conceivable—then some form of Israeli retaliation is virtually certain to come. It will be judged, outside Israel, by how precisely and proportionately it is directed against those actually responsible for the Munich massacre.

Fortunately, Egypt's disablement because of its falling out with Moscow, Jordan's good sense, Lebanon's weakness and Syria's irrelevance make it unlikely that any precise and proportionate retaliation will lead to wider hostilities. Rather, one would expect the usual one-sided United Nations resolution censuring Israel for any reprisals it may

undertake. And after that, and after the passions ignited by Munich have subsided, the Mideast can get back to the dangerous, uncertain but not entirely unpromising state that it was in before Munich.

There is not much satisfaction for anybody in any of this, as there has not been after any of the other terrible tragedies growing out of past acts of terrorism by the Palestinian fanatics. And still less are there any solutions in sight—for all of President Nixon's quick demands for international action and the show of concern in Congress and the outcry around the world. This is in the nature of the problem—terrorism works in its own grim and bestial way for the very reason that there is no easy, rational response to an utterly irrational, irresponsible act. But that is no argument for an unreasonable response; to close down the 1972 Olympic Games would have added yet one more innocent victim to the toll of the Munich terrorists.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Vietnamizing Democracy

The abolition of popular elections in South Vietnam's 10,775 hamlets by the stroke of an executive order from Saigon once again underscores the futility of the war and the futility of today's context—of professed American war aims. The blood of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese and American soldiers and the suffering of millions of civilians has been rationalized by lofty commitments to assure for the South Vietnamese people the right to democratic self-government. In explaining his war policy, President Nixon has insisted that when the United States leaves Vietnam, it must be "in a way that gives the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance to survive as a free people."

The immediate result of the new decree is that President Thieu will determine who is to be in charge of local government, from province chiefs to the officials of the

smallest village. The extraordinary lesson in democracy thus continues. President Thieu, having demonstrated that it takes only one candidate to stage a democratic election, has more recently indicated through stringent rules controlling the press that in his version of democracy the right to know is as unnecessary as free political choice—in Saigon no less than in Hanoi.

If the experiment in popular government without the ballot works out to Mr. Thieu's satisfaction in the local communities, he will undoubtedly "recommend" it for the national level as well, further emulating the democracy to the North. The fact that the abolition of local elections in the South is to be accomplished within two months indicates that Vietnamization is working more smoothly in politics than in defense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Soviet Cost-Plus

The spectacular performances by the Soviet athletes at the Olympic Games, beyond the number of records broken and victories won, are intended to reflect, in a sporting frame, the vital spirit of Soviet culture. Because they are well aware of this, the authorities devote much time and effort to sport: the rest of the world sees the results, and marvels. It seems all the more strange, then, that the Soviet state takes so many actions which are bound to damage the name of the Soviet Union and lower its reputation in the eyes of the civilized world. The treatment of Solzhenitsyn is an example of an individual being victimized. Now comes another such action but touching a whole group of people, in the latest decree to impose a levy on Soviet Jews who want to emigrate to Israel, calculated according to their educational qualifications. The scale charges set fees for leaving the Soviet Union, ranging up to \$32,000 or more for an academicians...

The idea of imposing a tax on Jews who have professional qualifications, graded according to the estimated cost of the training they have received, may have been conceived in deference to some socialist principle of a just return. But it sounds like the worst form of capitalist ransom.

—From the Times (London).

Japan's Auto-Sales Campaign

Honorable gentlemen of Japan are wisely reconsidering their sales offensive on Europe. Toyota intends to cooperate with three British car bodybuilding firms to produce a camping car here, rather than in Japan. This is, of course, enlightened self-interest. The Japanese are becoming increasingly anxious about British and European reprisals.

So Japan will smile, bow—and tread softly. But promises of good behavior must be sustained. By deeds. Starting now with a limitation of Japan's sale of electronic goods to Britain.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 9, 1897

LONDON—The new Gallery of British Art (The Tate Gallery) is proving much more attractive than it might have been expected to do, especially at this time of year. Counting students' days, when there is a change of spectators for admission, there has been a daily average of about 2,500 admissions. Paying visitors on students' days have averaged about 550 in number. There have been three Sunday openings, and on each of these the attendance has been large.

Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It was announced from the White House today that Mrs. Florence King Harding, wife of the President, has been under the care of a physician for several days and that "while the patient is now resting easier, her illness is still regarded with much concern." Mrs. Harding has been ill for more than a fortnight with hydro-nephrosis, to which she has been subject for a long time. This most recent attack has also been complicated by a cold.



Nixon and McGovern: Competing Strategies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Of the last five presidential elections, the Republicans have won three, mainly on foreign policy issues. General Eisenhower won in 1952 and 1956, not only because he was immensely popular but because he was regarded as a man of peace and experience in the foreign field. Richard Nixon won in 1968 largely because of Vietnam, and this time explains his strategy for re-election.

It has always been Nixon's contention that the way to beat the Democrats is to make foreign policy the presiding issue of the campaign, and though he is still trapped in the Vietnam war, he has been remarkably successful so far in keeping the larger questions of Russia, China, Japan and the Middle East in the headlines.

Thus, his foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, is off again this week to Moscow to talk about trade, peace in Vietnam, the tragedy in Munich, Middle Eastern negotiations and European security with the Soviets. He may even get a chance to raise there the question of the Soviet Union's policy of demanding ransom from Jews emigrating to Israel, which will not hurt Nixon with Jewish voters in November even if the Soviet leaders don't listen.

The Key Issue

There is no evidence that Kissinger is taking any new Vietnam peace terms to Moscow, but the President is pressing the Soviets, the Chinese and Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia (now in Beijing) to make one more effort in Hanoi for a cease-fire before the November voting. This is the one thing he needs to make his foreign policy not only the dominant but the decisive issue in the election.

George McGovern, on the other hand, is trying to make the domestic pocketbook issues dominant, and the surprising thing so far is that he has made so little progress. He has plenty of ammunition for a traditional Democratic presidential campaign.

He has the job issue—almost five million out of work. He has the fiscal issue—a four-year Republican budget deficit of over \$75 billion. He has the super-market issue—highest prices now in 14 years. All this plus the

worst U.S. trade deficit last year in this century.

Larry O'Brien, the old pro from the Kennedy days, keeps trying to buck up the Democrats by telling them that Nixon is vulnerable precisely on the Democratic party's strongest concerns.

Thus he notes that the Harris Poll, while giving Nixon a 24-point lead over McGovern, shows that 68 percent of those polled give the President a negative rating on keeping down unemployment, 79 percent rate him negative on keeping down prices, and 69 percent vote against his record on taxes and spending.

Even the law and order issue, which helped the Republicans in the 1968 election, is not much of an issue for the President this time. For while the FBI's latest survey shows the smallest rate of increase in six years, the fact is that crime goes up—violent crime and crimes against property all were up last year, and half the

serious crimes reported last year are still unsolved.

All this, plus six million more people on welfare during Nixon's first term, plus some highly suspicious Republican financial and budgeting activities, would seem to give McGovern a solid foundation for an effective campaign, but still he seems to be on the defensive most of the time. The surprising thing about this is that the President has been able to keep the foreign policy initiative even while conducting the heaviest bombing campaign of the war, and at the same time, has kept the focus on the weaknesses of McGovern's domestic proposals rather than on the actual Nixon record of the last three and a half years.

One of the paradoxes of this is that it is now the McGovern people who are complaining that the reporters are giving all the news breaks to the Republicans instead of the other way round, while Vice-President Agnew is calling

for a campaign truce with his old antagonists of press and television.

In this struggle for the attention of the voters, however, personality is also a factor, and so far McGovern has been no more successful than the President in establishing his personal popularity.

He has made only two major speeches since winning the nomination—his acceptance speech, which was delivered while most of the nation was asleep, and his revised economic speech to the security analysts in New York, which was delivered at the lunch hour and not even carried on any of the commercial networks.

He has covered a lot of ground, and lately his crowds have been picking up, but unlike Kennedy, who managed to defeat Nixon by imposing his personality and his vision of the future, McGovern has still failed to come across as a decisive presidential character.

The Greening of China

By Barbara W. Tuchman

The two most striking physical features of China today are the new tree planting and the old transportation by animal-drawn and man-drawn carts.

Willows, sycamores and countless varieties of poplars and cypresses in multiple and flourishing rows, often underplanted with shrubs and hedges, supply shade and green in the city streets and extend for miles along the roads outside. Trees have been richly planted in parks, on campuses, factory grounds, new housing lots, airports, military barracks, dams, slabs, river banks.

In the new part of Chengchow in northern China, the avenues lined with double rows of sycamores already 30 feet high are spectacular. Nanking and Soochow have no streets without shade. Nurseries of thin saplings can be seen everywhere. The "greening" campaign, as it is called, is said to have lowered the impenetrable summer heat in the baked cities of the north and the muggy cities of the Yangtze valley by two degrees.

Forestation is one of those civic

works that was simply not undertaken in China before what is officially called the "Commonwealth" era, which began in 1949. Until now the Yangtze was never bridged; not at Nanking, although it was the national capital from 1928-49, nor upstream at the triple city of Wusan, where railroad cars on the main north-south line had to be carried over by ferry; nor further up at Chungking, General Chiang's wartime capital for eight years. Now bridges carry traffic across the river at all three places.

In Honan, province of the ghostly famine of 1942-43, a canal that took 10 years to build has been cut through rock and mountain to carry water and electric power to stony Linhsien county, whose people used to walk six miles to fetch water by bucket. Less spectacular but in the same spirit, a 400-man factory in Loyang has developed from 12 original workers and one sewing machine to make rubber-soled shoes for soldiers and peasants who once walked on straw.

How far China remains from

its goal of modernization, however, lies under one's eyes every day in the endless procession of two-wheeled carts moving in and out of the provincial cities. This, not the trucks that serve Canton, Shanghai and Peking, is the wider reality of China.

Drawn by mixed teams or tandems of donkeys, mules and horse or by the straining muscles of a man between the shafts, with an added pulling rope around a shoulder pad, the carts carry gravel, manure, brooks, building stone, sand, iron pipes, bottled drinks, earthenware jars, mountainous piles of scallions, red onions, melons and other produce, roped loads of tires, boxes, chairs, waste paper and rags, bags of grain, bags of fertilizer, blocks of ice, baskets of coal, heavy tree trunks 30 feet long, and everything else the country sends to the city and vice versa.

Though some of the plodders are brassy young men, most are thin, muscular, work-worn, soiled and sweating toilers who may no longer have a landlord to oppress them but whose labor has not been alleviated since the old days. A sawn-off old woman bent against the weight of a load of wire rods bears little relation to the sturdy, rosy, ever-smiling maiden idyllically picking grapes who represents ideal proletarian womanhood on China's magazine covers. Often the heaviest loads are pulled by the oldest men as if the Marxist young men, like any other, have little inclination for the hardest work.

China's wanted record of full employment, which Chinese like to tell you is the result of a planned economy as against the evils of our competitive private enterprise, is achieved only by assigning large numbers to more or less nominal jobs with no real function.

The cost of keeping people employed must be as great if not greater than our system of supporting the unemployed on welfare. The burden looms heavily over the future.

Mrs. Tuchman, the author of the above article, one of a series written for The Associated Press, won a Pulitzer Prize this year for her book "Siberia and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945." She recently returned from six weeks in China.

Letters

'Experts'

The United States has all too many "armchair" experts: People who have not lived and worked enough in the environment which they claim to know so intimately. The product of such thought is insensitivity and ineptitude in dealing with other nationalities on a human level. A person's learning is a direct reaction to the environment in which he lives. People brought up in limited environments divorced from world realities implement perverted views in their careers.

A clear example of this sort of insensitivity can be seen in an exposé of ignorance by Richard Holbrook, managing editor of the Foreign Policy magazine, in an article which was published in the Washington Post and in the International Herald Tribune (Aug. 11), entitled "What Chance for Arab Unity?" (Aside from the question, in his article, Mr. Holbrook claims that the spoken language of each Arab country "can vary as much as, say, French and Romanian." This is an untruth. One of my parents speaks good Libyan Arabic and has conversed with people from Syria and Kuwait to Morocco and Tunisia with little or no difficulty. These people were from a full spectrum of society, including peasants. On a sojourn in Paris, I spoke with a man from Timbuktu in my limited Arabic vocabulary, and he understood everything I had to say.

Mr. Holbrook here proves himself to be a victim of his limited experience and background. He also takes it upon himself to accuse a prominent Arab leader of being medieval, while in the same breath indulging himself in thoughts about "pure blood." I must remind Mr.

Holbrook that not even Americans are pure-blooded.

STEPHEN J. ROEDE, Paris.

'It's All Greek'

Regarding "It's All Greek," the New York Times editorial in the Sept. 2-3 issue of the IRT, what emerges clearly is the irritation felt by some circles at the fact that the Greek "regime" dares to exist against their wishes.

As a reader of your newspaper, I should like to see a comparison of life in Greece with life in the so-called socialist countries, such as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc. Could we perhaps be told how many Greeks are suffering in prison and how many have died during the 27-28 years of the present "regime," and could we then have parallel figures for those other countries—not forgetting neighboring Cuba—which are hardly ever mentioned, and whose regimes have come to be accepted as a matter of course. No doubt a lot could be said about Greece, but how much could we learn about the others?

It is difficult to understand the reason for this sort of discrimination, and even more, why it should be swallowed by educated readers. Does The New York Times consider it preferable for nations to live in a state of slavery, misery and suffering, rather than under a "regime" which applies law and order, and strives successfully to improve the country's economy? Or is the "regime" unobjectionable as its primary preoccupation with progress and welfare, as opposed to politics for the sake of politics?

I would indeed welcome a

comparison between Greece's economy and the economy of Romania, Cuba, or any other of those "socialist" countries, concerning which the writer of the article appears to have no misgivings.

P.G. TROIANOS, Geneva.

Thoughts on Bombing

In Kenneth Crawford's "Thoughts on Outcry Over Bombing" (IRT, Aug. 31), there appears to be some serious omission of facts.

Gen. Eisenhower estimated (mid-1968) that 80 percent of the Vietnamese people would vote for Ho Chi Minh. The Geneva Conference explicitly provided for a general election, which was never held, thanks to the maneuverings of the United States. How does Mr. Crawford then equate this with Hitler's invasion of other nations? Also, most authorities would agree today that a civil war is the issue in Vietnam.

In order for guerrilla forces to endure—according to those who analyze such movements—they need the support of the local populace to feed and help supply them, plus give them information. Hardly a Hitlerian takeover.

U.S. military personnel denouncing this war include retired Marine generals and Telford Taylor of the Nuremberg Tribunal. Would Mr. Crawford also attribute "irreversible naivete" to them, as he does to Ramsey Clark and other critics of U.S. bombing policy in Vietnam? The Pentagon Papers are the best answer on "doubting the word of the Pentagon."

MARGE FEINBERG, London.

The POWs And Clark's Charade

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—During two hours in Hanoi with carefully selected prisoners of war, Ramsey Clark lectured on American politics—indicating to prisoners that their early freedom depends on electing as president Sen. George McGovern, who said "can win by a big vote."

These pronouncements, previously unpublished, reflect a bizarre flavor of Clark's meetings with the POWs. With the prisoners were obviously complaining about their treatment and harshly critical of their own government, Clark delivered the repeated homilies on virtues of North Vietnam.

Simply put, the Aug. 10 met was a charade giving the deep impression of American POWs splendidly treated by their captors and infuriated by U.S. war policies. Clark has not publicized how Hanoi rebuffed his efforts to see a wider cross-section of prisoners. Indeed, the full two-hour tape leaves no doubt that a meeting of small, cohesive groups of POWs actively opposing U. policy.

Clark revealed his problems: contacting prisoners only during private meetings in Washington with families of POWs. He told them he was not sure that a meeting with prisoners in North Vietnam was but was refused. "I wanted to go into Laos and into the South (Vietnam) to see what they had there." He was refused. He requested a list of POWs and was refused. Reducing his request to 20 prisoners, he finally got to see ten.

Explanation

The Communist officials "told me there was a war going on," he explained to prisoners' relatives. When one relative noted that some prisoners are repeatedly "brought out" for visitors, Clark bristled with indignation. But he was asked, "Why aren't the North Vietnamese showing it?" Clark's reply: "I ask for new faces, and you take who they give you because they have the power."

The 30-minute segment of the Clark-POW meeting broadcast on ABC radio is dominated by the prisoners' testimony of the humane treatment. It does not contain Clark's gushing interjections. Devotion to "freedom," he told the POWs, "is written deep in the hearts of the North Vietnamese people who 'believe that their cause is just.'"

Once the prisoners related their experiences, they asked about American politics. Clark's answer, also omitted from the segment, contained the hope of a "big" McGovern victory. When a prisoner referred to President Nixon's bombing policy as "hot," Clark delivered a denunciation of bombing.

Clark told the POWs "the POWs would end on the day be called into office... There can be question that the prisoners will be returned immediately." Then agreed with a prisoner that Mr. Nixon would not accept Hanoi's "seven points," adding that Hanoi "won't settle for anything less."

Special Version

Asked why Sargent Shriver replaced Sen. Thomas Eagleton for vice-president, Clark produced a bowdlerized account. "Tom had some mental health problems" that he kept from McGovern but which columnist Jack Anderson published (untrue) based on "a plant from FBI files" (also untrue). "But McGovern then did what I think was the strongest thing to do. He talked over with Tom Eagleton," Clark said, "I'm going to change." (Clark, at least, returned.)

The POWs next returned to their own problems. Clark later told prisoner families that the POWs "had complained in a number of areas." In fact, none complained about their captors. Instead, they expressed fear of government reprisals upon returning home and repeated Hanoi's libel that the U.S. government intercepts their mail. Why didn't Clark publicly announce he talked to only a select handful of prisoners, learning nothing about the hundreds of others? His explanation to POWs' relatives: "You're not going to be successful if you offend them" (the North Vietnamese).

He lectured the families: "You're going to have to think about their (Hanoi's) point of view, about their suffering. In sum, say not a word about Hanoi's violations of the Geneva Convention even if the world thereby receives a glowing account from a few prisoners who may be very special indeed."

Art in Italy

When Marble Is the Medium

By Edith Schloss

CARRARA, Italy (UPI)—Ever since the Renaissance, marble sculpture has become increasingly superficial using old and academic formulas. The routine work has been left more and more to the artisan so that marble sculpture became synonymous with graveyard statuary, insipid saints in churches and bank decoration the world over.

These practices repelled modern sculptors—they preferred the open form of welded metal and the roughness of common stone and wood to the boring gloss and compactness of marble. But lately there has been a reawakening of interest in marble as a sculptural material. Some of the results can be seen this year at an exhibition in Carrara, mounted by 80 sculptors, some of them local, some of them internationally known.

The show was organized with the help of several architects and the Chamber of Commerce.

Here in Carrara quarry workers, marble yard craftsmen and sculptors of international reputation live side by side, working with marble from the three principle veins: Ravaccone, Colonnata and Fantiscritti. It was near Fantiscritti that Michelangelo lived for eight months, doing his work

with the help of apprentices. From Roman times through the Renaissance, the sculptor began and finished his work, leaving some of the roughness to his chosen apprentice who, in helping became a master himself.

But today, most of the blocks not shipped away for industrial use go directly to the workshop where they are tackled by highly skilled craftsmen, experts at routine work. These artisans are able to execute whole statues from a clay model or a pencil sketch, with or without leaving the final touches to the sculptor. Sometimes the sculptor starts the work, letting the craftsmen perfect it and then adding the last polish himself.

Victorian Times
In Victorian times these artisans created a whole flock of Medonnas, angels and heroes from standard models. Even now they hew and ornament monumental figures in series, leaving only the faces which are later made to resemble this or that statesman or churchman to fill incoming orders. On the other hand, avant-garde sculptors have been known to phone in an idea, leaving the clever craftsman to execute the idea all on his own.

Understandably, many artists extended their distaste for these practices to the material itself. However, any material can serve art. Besides, handling the new materials gave some the impetus to work with marble in inventive and different ways.

In the marble yards in this coastal area, Moore, Lipchitz, Miro, Youskevitch and others have come to supervise the execution of their pieces or to do some of the work themselves. For some time now, the abstract artists have been receiving commissions for pieces for public display—the proverbially luxurious marble is best suited.

In many of the marble yards, in the Nicolli studios in Carrara for instance, young unknown sculptors have been encouraged to work alongside the artisans and mature sculptors. Choosing the least costly stones, they are learning from their betters and from each other.

Mommens
It was at the Nicolli studios that the Belgian Norman Mommens carved his smiling contemporary deities with slow care down to the finest turn of inventive detail. As determined and individual as Brancusi, sculpting, chiseling, smoothing, he brought his modern tokens to life here. He believes in his own direct carving without middlemen or mechanical skill. His Carrara pieces, along with his recent work, now rise from a ridge over the sea near his studio in Fuglie.

More celebrated people than Mommens—and lesser known ones too—have always participated in the Sculpture Biennale regularly held in Carrara. But politics, lack of money, commercial machinations kept it from getting off the ground last year as planned. So

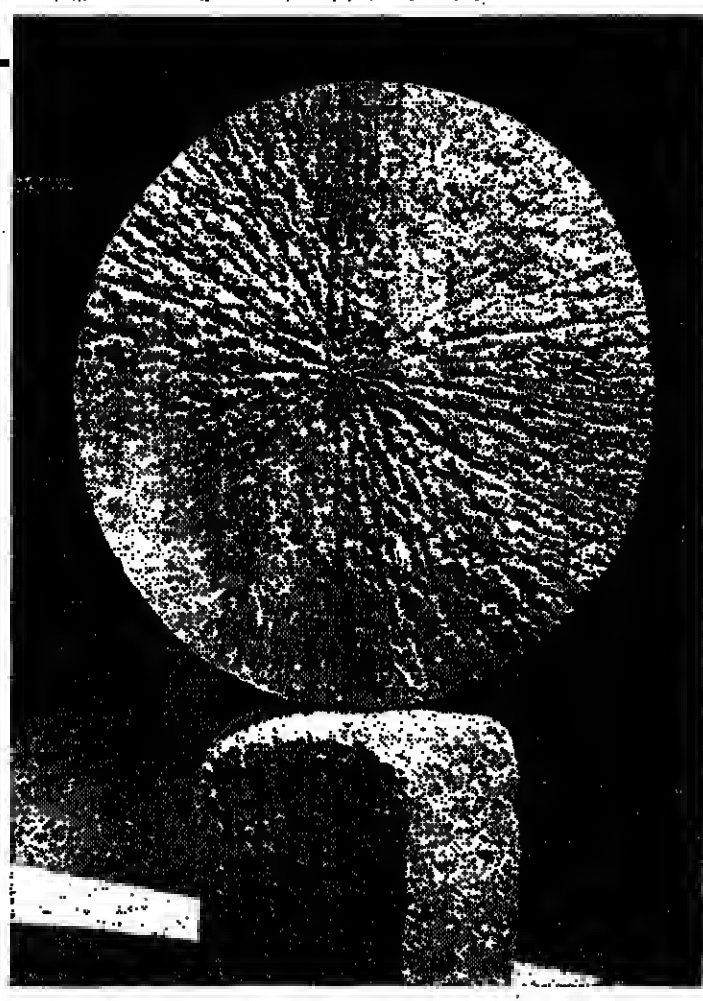
this year's independent exhibition effort is a brave effort. Marble is here used in new and unforeseen ways, from archaic roughness to gleaming refinement, from public gesture to personal expression. And in two large, grassy yards, it is at its most natural.

Here one can find Di Martino's rough-hewn disk, so elementally simple that it is radiant; Pietro Casella's tilting sarcophagus made of ingeniously interlocking forms; a recumbent woman by Kenneth Davis, limbs invisibly held together, a rugged eye about to rise. Here too are Gianotti's intriguing abstractions of variously fitting shapes, sometimes surprisingly augmented by bricks.

Indoors
Indoors one observes the cool smoothness of the Cuban Cardenas; the hypnotic elegance of Noguchi; and De Sanctis coming forth with the only pop idea in the show—his marble suitcase with nickel fittings, surely immune to theft and hijacking. Wakabayashi's blunt, strong forms, Robert Gove's austere finish, Roca Rey's erotic machine are among the many abstractions. Of the few figurative works, Ford's fantasy owl is the least conventional.

As a painter once quipped, "Sculpture is something you bump into when stepping back while looking at a painting." The sculptor has to work against the unyieldingness and cohesiveness and heaviness of his material. But the sculptor in marble must do even more.

In the Carrara Marble Museum, a motified "Taglia Romana" (Roman cut), a stone grooved by Roman slaves, has been grayed and smoothed by time. Several rooms are lined with polished



Di Martino's marble disk.

squares of marble from all over, in all imaginable patterns and colors, bearing ringing names. The gleaming slabs made by slicing through the ancient consistency of shafts crushed by natural disaster—all these are peculiarly satisfying to look at.

A sculpture in marble must be indeed convincing to come alive beyond the mystery of the material. And a few in this show succeed.

International Sculpture. National Marble Show, Viale Venti Settembre, Carrara, to Sept. 17. (Open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.)

Ravaccone, Colonnata, Fantiscritti quarries, always open to the public. Follow road signs to "Case di Merino."

Nicolli marble yard and studios, Piazza San Francesco. Open to the public.

The Art Market

The Importance of Being Small

By Soren Melikias

LONDON (UPI)—Contrary to a widely held notion, the entire English auction market is not in the hands of Sotheby's and Christie's. Despite the tendency toward concentration, several other, smaller firms play important roles. While they may seem of minor importance in terms of annual turnover, they have to be highly competitive to attract buyers and sellers. They are a dynamic element in the market.

Thus it seems fitting that the 1972-73 season in London will begin with two sales by one of these smaller firms: Glendining & Co., 7 Blenheim Street. Glendining's will auction English coins on Sept. 27, naval and military medals and decorations the day after.

Everything about this firm is on a small scale. Last season, the turnover amounted to \$244,000, modest compared with the \$24,539,000 worth of objects which came up for sale at Christie's. The Christie's figure includes auctions in Geneva, Düsseldorf and Rome. It took Glendining's only 12 sales to chalk up this figure, as opposed to 294 at Christie's.

All the Glendining sales were devoted to small objects, i.e., coins, naval and military medals and decorations, commemorative medals and tokens in which the firm has always specialized. The number of people required to handle such sales is also small: there are 12 on the staff, as opposed to nearly 1,000 at Sotheby's. Of course, Glendining's can and does call on the personnel of two other independent companies housed in



The gold Cromwell coin sold at Glendining's for \$3,800.

the same building: Philip's and Puttick & Simpson's. The shares of the three companies are owned by the Blenheim group. This group also controls Dowdell's of Edinburgh, (55 George St.), which holds weekly auctions in addition to a varying number of specialized antique sales.

In its 75 years of existence, Glendining's has earned a high reputation. Its beginnings were very amateurish in the truest British tradition. In 1897, Douglas Glendining, a dedicated collector and a recognized expert on military decorations and medals, decided that it would be a pleasant entertainment to hold auctions in his field of interest. He set up a one-man auction house, holding the hammer himself. At the beginning, his customers were collector-friends. To everyone's surprise, the operation went very well. To support his sources of supply and to attract buyers, Glendining began to advertise.

Soon coin collectors began coming to him, thinking that someone who did so well with medals would be equally gifted in selling coins.

Today, the business is still almost as small as it was at the start—but more serious-minded, or at least more organized. The catalogues, with their green covers, reminiscent of those put out by Sotheby's 40 years ago, are mailed out all over the world—and not just to friends. The managing director, William French, is a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society and a member of the British Numismatic Society and the American Numismatic Society.

Today, Glendining's counts in the small world of numismatics, military decorations and medals. Indeed, in these fields, they are Sotheby's most serious competitors.

Several Glendining's sales last season were highly successful. On April 13, one of the highest bids of the year was made for a Cromwell crown—\$29,800 (paid by Spink's, the London antique dealers). This was a near record for any British coin, the world record at the time, being \$10,500 paid for an Edward III noble (a gold coin). Only two other Cromwell crowns are known to exist. The last time one came up for auction was in 1909. The price was \$111.

Glendining's coup came in May. The great nephew of Lord John Chard appeared one day with a medal he had inherited—the Victoria Cross awarded to his great uncle in 1879 during the Zulu war. The occasion had been one of the most dramatic of British military history. John Chard was commanding a detachment of 140 British troops at Rorke's

Drift when they were attacked on the night of Jan. 22-23 by about 3,000 Zulus—who did not, of course, have the advantage in arms. The British held out until they were eventually relieved by Lord Chelmsford. Seven VCs were awarded after the battle. The circumstances lent the medal a special glamour.

Then, Glendining's discovered that the decoration was a cast copy, probably made at the time of the award, as was the custom among officers who did not want to risk losing their originals. But the family was unaware that the medal was a copy and that the original had, in spite of the lieutenant's precautions, been lost. Glendining's experts assured them, however, that they could hope for \$700—a big sum for a South African decoration and even bigger for a copy. The sale was well advertised. On May 17, the medal was sold for \$2,700—a world record for any South African decoration, original or copy.

The big price was due to the presence of Stanley Baker, the actor who played John Chard in "Zulu," the film recounting the exploit. (Baker was also the producer of the movie.) One may assume that, having identified himself with a hero, he admired, he felt he had to take one step further. He bought the medal.

For the coming season, things look promising at Glendining's. After the two September sales will come the auction of a large collection formed by the late W.H. Bennett of ancient Oriental, European and British coins. The dates are Oct. 4 and 5. A Mary Tudor rial, described as in a remarkable state of preservation, is expected to fetch \$3,000 to \$4,000.

The growing interest in coins and medals has, of course, benefited Glendining's. The combination of precious metals, antiquity and monetary symbols has proved irresistible to investors. There is every reason to think that the upward trend in prices and interest will continue this year.

Tutankhamen Exhibit Extended in London

LONDON, Sept. 8 (Reuters)—An exhibition of the treasures of Tutankhamen, which has attracted huge crowds since it opened here last March, is to be extended for three months.

Times Newspapers, joint sponsors with the British Museum where it is being shown, said the huge attendance at the exhibition will continue until Dec. 31 instead of closing at the end of this month.

Bussotti Opera 'Dull Failure' at Premiere

By William Weaver

VENICE, Sept. 8 (UPI)—The 35th edition of the International Festival of Contemporary Music opened last night with the world premiere of "Lorenzaccio" by the 41-year-old Florentine composer Sylvano Bussotti, who describes his new work as a "dramatic romantic opera." In attempting a return to the grand opera of the past century, the composer has, at least, restored its dimensions. His "Lorenzaccio" is in five acts, and—given with two intermissions—it lasts about two hours.

At the Teatro La Fenice last night, those hours seemed long. The first part of the work, vaguely inspired by Mussolini's drama, was managed to hold the viewer's (if not the listener's) interest; the second part—largely a staging of an earlier Bussotti

Music in Italy

piece, "The Rare Requiem"—had no more of it. It was a sequence of random events, a smattering of ballads, a bit of recitation there, some clumsy action (at one point the actors painstakingly assembled a decorated wheel, then rolled it off the stage), and much standing around.

Bussotti himself chose the large cast of singers, dancers, actors, and musicians. Musically, the work was obviously prepared with great care, and it benefited from the participation of the excellent Norddeutscher Rundfunk Chorus of Hamburg and the conducting of Gianpiero Taverna, a fine musician. But Giancarlo Vantaggio's choreography was uninspired (twisting the charming talents of the ballerina Elisabetta Tera-

bust), and the acting was disappointingly amateurish. The worst actor of all was Bussotti, who with wig and beard, played Mussolini and read, in several voices, long and not always distinct pages of prose. At one point he also sang his own, poor arrangement of a Verdi song; he is no better a singer than he is an actor. But he seemed to be enjoying himself.

All of "Lorenzaccio" seemed, in fact, an unrestrained display of self-indulgence. Bussotti designed the costumes, including a garish, voluminous robe for himself in which he strolled around the stage at odd moments. When not "acting," he sat to the left of the stage, carefully in view of the audience, looking upon his work and frequently nodding his approval.

The curious thing about the opera is the paucity of music. Such music as does exist in it is unadventurous and uninteresting. For several years the Venice Festival has not put on a new contemporary opera. In the past it arranged important premieres like "The Baker's Progress," "The Turn of the Screw," "The Merry Angel." Bussotti's opera was to mark a return to the good old days. Unfortunately for the festival and for the theaters of Florence and Bologna which collaborated in financing the production, "Lorenzaccio" is a failure, and a dull failure.

GOYA PIETA

Two German nobility possessions. Two international exhibitions. Fixed price: D.M. 500,000. Please contact: Munich. Tel.: 6811/17 21 33.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. Free evaluation. Send for free booklet. Box 177418, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LONDON — ROME — ZURICH

Marlborough
London
Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.
39 Old Bond Street, W.1.
Allen Jones
New Paintings and Sculpture.
Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

Marlborough
London
Marlborough Graphics Ltd.
17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.
Graphics by Contemporary Artists
Including Allen Jones, R.B. Kilaj and Joe Tilson.
Daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

Marlborough
Rome
Marlborough Galleria d'Arte
Via Gregoriana 5
Piero Dorazio
Paintings.
Daily 9-10.1. 4.30-6.
Monday morning closed.

Marlborough
Zurich
Marlborough Galerie AG
Villa Rosau, Glarnerstrasse 10
Masters of the 19th and 20th Centuries
Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-4.

PARIS
FINAL CLOSING
of the Exhibition, on Monday, September 18, at 8 p.m.
72
TWELVE YEARS OF CONTEMPORARY ART IN FRANCE
at the GRAND PALAIS
Daily, except Tuesdays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Wednesdays, until 10 p.m.
Entrance Avenue de Suffren

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - paris - london - los angeles
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
Constantin KLUGE
"Paris and the Ile de France"
September 8-30
European masters
Impressionists, Fauves
post-Impressionists
Tel. 226.70.74
Mon, thru Sat, 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

GALERIE CARDO-MATIGNON
SUMMER SHOW
D'ANTY-CAILLAUD
CHOCHON
Gallery open daily without
interruption from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
37 Ave. Matignon (8e) - 225-03-88

Galerie de France
SOULAGES
31 rue de Valenciennes (Paris 10)
Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-5.30

LONDON
LONDON ARTS GALLERY
27 Park Lane, London W.1
Tel. 01-529-0418
20th Century Master Paintings, Drawings & Sculptures
1950-1960s Century Graphics

FELICITY SAMUEL GALLERY
18 Savile Row (1st Floor)
Telephone: 754 9537
JOE GOODE
Recent paintings
11 Sept. 8 Oct.
Mon-Fri 10-5, Tuesday 3-8
Sat. 10-1

LEVERIE GALLERY
French and British paintings
on view to end of September.
Daily 10-5. Tel. 16-1.
30 Bevis Street, W.1.

ALWIN GALLERY
ALLEN SHIFF Paintings
New location 9-10 Grafton St. W.1.

GIMPET FILS
New address: 80 DAVID ST.
LONDON W.1 Tel. 492 5485
IRMA NOGUCHI
Marble sculpture

MARGUERITE PARR GALLERY
253 King's Rd, Chelsea, S.W.3
MARGARET LOVELL, Sculpture
Until Sept. 30
Open all day Saturday.

THE BIRD GALLERY
24 St. James's St. S.W.1.
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND MASTER DRAWINGS

DEIAN GALLERIES
5-7 Park Lane, W.1
ANN LINDELL-STEWART
Paintings
ANATOL WILDEMAN
Paintings
Mon-Fri 10-6 Sat. 10-1

BRUGES
3rd MODERN ART FAIR IN THE HALLS OF BRUGES
RACHEL MENCHIOR will sign her book "Destins Erotiques" in the Michel de Selys Longchamps bookshop, on Thursday 10 September from 14 h. to 18 h.

MUNICH
GALERIE ARNOLD-LIVIE
5 Munich 22
Maximilianstrasse 22 Tel.: 32-54-30
MASTER DRAWINGS
of the 19th and 20th centuries:
A SPECIAL EXHIBITION
including works by: Arp, Braque, Boccioni, Carrà, De Pisis, Derain, Dufrenoy, Giacometti, Klee, Kuhn, Le Corbusier, Leger, Mondrian, Picasso, Pollock, Rauschenberg, Richter, Tàpies, Tsching, Warhol, Zao Wot-Ki.

ZURICH
Galerie Spink
Brer-es, culpt--sfr--'ndi--and--outh--st Ac--
Chinese ceram--s and--ade
Monday closed.
Schiffstrasse 12, Hochplatz,
8001 ZURICH. Tel.: 01-325422.

BASEL
FROM VENUS TO VENUS
PICASSO - MAGNITTE - KLEE
DUBUFFE - SENEZ - ROTHEM, etc.
September/October
Galerie Beyeler, Bäumleingasse 8, Basel.
Tel.: 25 54 12.

VIENNA-COLOGNE
GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1 Cologne 8
Bismarckstrasse 8 Bismarckstrasse 1
Kaiser, Händelstrasse, Brasse, Fuchs,
Schäfer, Kersch, Gattler,
Paintings -- Drawings -- Graphics.

ROME
LA GALLERIA VIA CARLOTTA 26
Rinnale di Venezia, P. LO SAVIO
OBELISCO, Via Salaria 146
BALLA CENTENNIAL

PORTUGAL
GALERIA PORTUGAL-ALGARVE
Exclusively Portuguese Fine Arts
Paintings - Sculpture - Ceramics

JERUSALEM
BRIK M'ANAN GALLERY, EIN KAREM
Paintings, sculpture, lithos, art posters

55 من الامم

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9-10, 1972

FINANCE

Page 7

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Tests Flexible Working Hours

Fiat, Italy's biggest private employer, is to start experimenting with flexible working hours at its Mirafiori plant in October. The experiment will involve 4,800 employees or three quarters of the Mirafiori labor force. They will report to work any time between 0800 and 0900 in the morning and have one or two hours for lunch, provided they complete eight hours of work a day. The experiment will run through December. The Mirafiori plant includes car assembly lines, blast furnaces and other operations. Similar experiments have been going on in smaller Fiat plants since June. Other Italian companies, including Italcristal, Perugina and Mondadori, have been trying out flexible hours.

U.S. Machine Tool Recovery Seen

U.S. machine tool manufacturers believe they are well on the way toward a sustained recovery from the capital-goods recession of the last two or three years. The upturn is expected to be bolstered by a potentially large volume of orders from two sources—the Soviet Union and U.S. manufacturers switching to Wankel-type rotary engines. "The turnaround in the industry is gathering momentum," a spokesman for the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said at the opening of the International Machine Tool Show in Chicago this week. New orders for metal cutting and forming tools in the first seven months of 1972 totaled nearly \$700 million, or 48.3 percent more than the year earlier period, the association reports.

Spanish Firm to Join European

The Spanish airplane construction company, Construcciones Aeronauticas, has decided to participate in European Ltd., Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB), of Munich, reports. European is a joint venture of British Aircraft Corp.

Japan Says It Will Check Sales to U.K.

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government has promised to curb excessive exports to Britain if the industries concerned are unable to work out satisfactory restraints on a voluntary basis. This was the main result of two days of bilateral trade talks that ended here today. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the British delegation asked for action to reduce the quantities of bearings, color televisions and polyester textiles currently flowing from Japan to Britain. The Japanese replied that they wished to "watch industry-by-industry talks for signs of progress and to move into the situation only if these fail to produce satisfactory results," the officials said. This apparently satisfied the British delegation. British sources said their government appears to be proceeding cautiously on the issue, preferring not to ruffle economic relations until a conventional series of diplomatic contacts has taken place. The two sides also agreed to take steps to expand bilateral trade on a balanced basis.

The British asked Japan to take additional steps to open the country to foreign investment. Japanese officials said their chief delegate, Kiyohiko Tsurumi, deputy vice-foreign minister, replied only that Japan would "make efforts" to do so. The talks ended without a communiqué or a formal press conference by either side.

Higher Inflation in U.S. Predicted

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The extremely low rate of U.S. inflation in the second quarter is "not likely to prevail," economists at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania predicted today. "We expect to see a much higher rate in the current than in the previous quarter; and the July indexes for wholesale and consumer prices confirm this prediction," the economists, Lawrence R. Klein, George R. Green, and F. Gerard Adams, said. They said there will be "a breakthrough in wages next year to increase of over 6.5 percent, which could lead to an 'inflation rate' of 4 percent during 1973.

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:

**INFLATION-6%
INCOME-5%
CAPITAL LOSS-1%**

We can help you now by doubling your income! Mexican banks guarantee 9%, 10% and more on short term contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a 40 year record without any depositor losing principal or interest. Decades of hard currency, free exchange and sober fiscal policy make Mexico a haven for investors troubled by rising inflation. Our advisory firm, founded in 1952, can guide you to higher yields. For information contact: **CARL D. ROSS, PRESIDENT, INVERSIONES ALBA, S.A. DEPT. H-4** REFORMA 336, MEXICO 6, D.F. CABLE: ALBATROSS TEL. 533-64-15

Sony Sees Higher Sales, Profits

Sony Corp.'s sales for the current six-month term are expected to total about 110 billion yen (\$337 million), and after-tax profit 7.5 billion yen. This would compare with gross sales of 94.03 billion yen and after-tax profit of 6.1 billion yen for the preceding six months. Sony says "brisk sales" of color television sets and video tape recorders are largely responsible for the expected rise.

U.K. Firms' Merger Plan Approved

Imperial Tobacco Group's proposed merger with Courage Ltd., a major brewer, will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the Department of Trade and Industry says. The decision is tantamount to government approval of the plan.

Pennsy Loss Widens in July

Penn Central Transportation Co., the bankrupt railroad subsidiary of Penn Central Inc., incurred a net loss of \$28.8 million in July, topping the \$71.9-million loss for that month last year. For the first seven months of 1972, the deficit was somewhat less than that of the corresponding period a year ago, and would have shown a greater improvement had it not been for an extraordinary charge of \$19.7 million resulting from tropical storm Agnes.

Japan Approves Fairchild Project

The Japanese government has approved plans of Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp. to make and market semi-conductors and other electronic equipment in Japan. Fairchild's plans call for the establishment of an equally-owned joint production company with TDE Electronics Co., of Tokyo.

Trade Account Surplus Up In Second Quarter in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—Britain recorded a second-quarter current-account surplus of £77 million, up from £58 million in the first quarter, the Treasury said today. The surplus is seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment, the current account showed a surplus of £75 million compared with a deficit of £17 million in the first quarter. The surplus resulted from a surplus on invisibles which more than offset a deficit on merchandise trade. Invisibles include insurance, shipping, tourism, and banking. Seasonally-adjusted second-quarter exports totaled £228 billion, up from £219 billion in the first quarter.

Chile Investment To Be Written Off By U.S. Company

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Kennecott Copper Corp. announced yesterday that it would write off the \$50.3-million book value of its equity investment in Chile following the refusal by the Chilean special copper tribunal to review a \$410-million retroactive profit deduction decreed by President Allende. President of Kennecott, also said that the company was withdrawing from further legal proceedings in Chile "because of the Chilean government's determination, in violation of international law, that no compensation will be paid for its expropriated copper mining properties."

Instead of pushing its case in Chile, Mr. Milliken said, Kennecott will "pursue in other nations its remedies for the confiscated assets." Kennecott declined to spell out what it might do in other countries. However, industry sources speculated that the company might attempt to get attachments of Chilean copper shipments. A company statement released late in the afternoon said that Kennecott's actions were made necessary by the tribunal's "excess profits" decision yesterday denying Kennecott's petition for a rehearing and reaffirming the Chilean government's decision not to pay compensation to Kennecott. The statement said that "Kennecott has not exhausted its possible legal remedies in Chile for the seizure of its property by the Chilean government in July of 1971."

Price Index On Wholesale Goods Rises

Gain in U.S. in Year Up on Pre-Control Rate

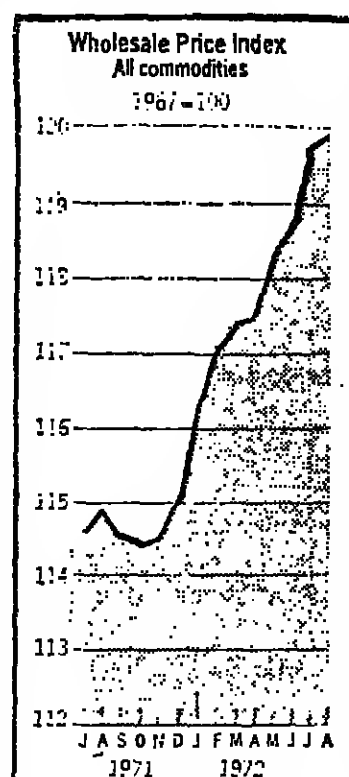
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP).—Wholesale prices rose faster in the past year during President Nixon's economic controls than they did the year before, a Bureau of Labor Statistics report indicated today. Spokesmen said much of the increase was accounted for by farm products, some of which are exempt from controls. The report said the wholesale price index had risen 4.4 percent since last August, compared with 4 percent the year before. In a related move today the government refused to let the baking industry increase bread prices despite climbing wheat prices.

"There should be no rise in bread prices at this time," said Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council. Ezra Solomon, a top Nixon economic adviser, said wheat price increases are "bumping into the profit margin" of bakers, but urged the industry to improve productivity. The Bureau of Labor Statistics report said that in August unadjusted wholesale prices rose 0.2 percent, while seasonally-adjusted prices rose 0.8 percent.

"The larger advance in the latest 12 months was due to an acceleration in prices of raw and processed agricultural products," the bureau said. Prices of raw farm products are exempt from controls. While Mr. Nixon earlier this summer placed controls on them at the wholesale level, wholesalers can still pass along increased farm

Fed Sold Foreign Monies For Total of \$31.5 Million

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System sold \$31.5 million in foreign currencies during July and August to help defend the value of the dollar in international dealings, Charles A. Combs, senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said yesterday. This intervention, which occurred on nine separate occasions during the last two months, helped to improve market confidence that the pattern of currency values agreed on at the Smithsonian Institution last December would be maintained, Mr. Combs said. But he warned that further speculative outbreaks in the inter-



prices to consumers. Mr. Solomon said most of the past year's rise in wholesale prices was concentrated in food, lumber and leather products. He said that, with controls, the White House still expects to get rising living costs down to an annual rate of increase under 3 percent by year end. "We are troubled by wholesale prices," the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. The report also said that in the past six months the index rose at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 5.4 percent.

U.S. Aide Sees High Growth Rate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Reuters).—Deputy Treasury Secretary Charles Walker said yesterday early indications are for a strong rate of growth in the economy for the third quarter, although not as large as the 9.5 percent increase in the gross national product for the second quarter. Mr. Walker, speaking at a Civic Club luncheon, said the second-quarter growth rate could not be sustained over a full year, but the third-quarter increase would be "very good indeed."

Mr. Walker again urged Congress to put a \$250-billion ceiling on fiscal 1973 federal spending, and warned higher taxes or more inflation would result if the federal budget got out of control.

Big Board Prices Fall, Investor Concern Cited

By Alexander R. Hammer
NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, which have been declining all week, eased a little more today as declines outnumbered advances in continued slow trading. Newton Zinder, vice-president of E. F. Hutton Co., said the market "seems to be suffering from neglect, due to investors' caution." He added that it is usually the case that when volume is light, stocks tend to fall of their own weight. Analysts noted that many investors today continued to remain on the sidelines because of concern over the troubled Middle East situation and the economy. On the economic front, First National City Bank and Mellon Bank raised their floating prime rates to 5 5/8 percent from 5 1/2 percent. In recent weeks interest rates have generally been moving upward.

Block to Profit
Analysts pointed out that investors are concerned that the increase in interest rates could develop into a credit squeeze that could hinder capital spending and inhibit potential profit gains. The indifferent performance of the market was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which closed down 1.21 at 961.24, its low for the session. Its high for the day was posted at 10:30 a.m. when it was up 0.75 at 963.20. The lack of investor interest was apparent as turnover eased to 10.9 million shares from 11.09 million yesterday. The biggest losers were the mobile-home and glamour issues. More than half of the 15 most heavily-traded issues made the active list as a result of sales of large blocks. Armstrong Cork, the most heavily-traded issue of the session, slipped 1.8 to 32 5/8 on a turnover of 192,700 shares. Two blocks totaling 168,000 shares and traded at 32 1/4 accounted for most of the activity in the issue.

Holders Approve Sale of Global to Bahamas Firm

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—The sale of the main assets and liabilities of Global Natural Resources Properties Ltd. to a new Bahamian company controlled by a former officer of IOS Ltd., was approved by shareholders today after a Colorado court refused to block the meeting. Neither James W. Roche, president of Global, nor Norman P. LeBlanc, who controls the purchaser, Property Resources Ltd., was present at the meeting. Officials who conducted the meeting declined to answer most questions about the transaction, the companies, or plans for the future. One shareholder present who voiced strong opposition to the transaction and posed a string of unanswered questions was Edouard Van Remortel, a Belgian symphony orchestra conductor. Mr. Van Remortel obtained an order from a British court last month that postponed the meeting to today from Aug. 18, on the ground of insufficient notice. He failed in attempts to block the meeting, however. Late last night, a Colorado district judge refused to issue restraining orders against the meeting and the vote that was sought by another shareholder.

Merrill Lynch will make a professional Account Executive —with Wall Street Experience out of you.

Merrill Lynch, one of the leading financial institutions in the world, is looking for Account Executives for its offices in Frankfurt and Munich. A professional knowledge of money management is required especially in the area of international securities markets. Fluency in English is required. German citizenship is preferred. The job offers unlimited earning potential for yourself. We will help you to exploit this potential: We will train you intensively for 6 months and prepare you thoroughly for your job at Merrill Lynch. 11 of these training weeks will be spent in New York. Please send extensive information about yourself and your background to the nearest Merrill Lynch office c/o Roger J. Davis.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH INT. LTD.

6 Frankfurt
Bockenheimer Landstr. 3
Phone 0611/720366

8 München
Dietrichstr. 21
Phone 0611/223237

CENTRAL FLORIDA FASTEST IN GROWTH

FIRST THE SPACE AGE NOW DISNEY!

This sector will be biggest factor in Florida's 70's!

ORLANDIA HEIGHTS

Prime acreage tracts adjoining DeBary, Fla., (24 miles from Orlando). A sun-crowned scenery-land of rolling pine-clad hills, sparkling blue water lakes... the timeless beauty of the St. John's River.

**\$55. DOWN
\$55. MONTH
\$4,990 TOTAL
CASH PRICE**

Introductory Offer
**FIRST YEAR
INTEREST-FREE!**

Finance over 100 months at \$55.00 per month, 6 1/2% annual percentage interest rate included in payments.

90-day unconditional refund guarantee subject to inspection.

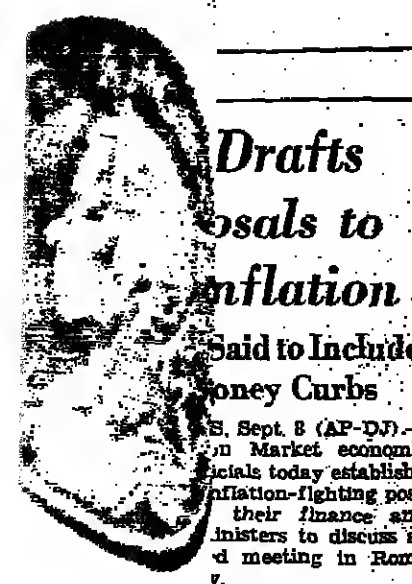
ORLANDIA HEIGHTS
5599 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Florida 33137
Phone: 759-6811

Enclosed is \$5.00 per acreage parcel to cover cost of postage and portfolio expense. Reserve in my name... Pine-clad acreage parcels high and dry (40' to 82' elevation) with road frontage adjoining DeBary, Florida as side state Federal Highway 17-92.

My parcel will specify location and surveyed dimensions. All sums to be credited in down payment if purchase is made. You will return my deposit within 30 days if I am not satisfied.

NAME _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____

AD-18125



DRAFTS

Said to Include Money Curbs
Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—In Market economic circles today establishment-fighting positions and financial advisers insist to discuss at a meeting in Rome. A wide variety of ideas to combat inflation are being discussed. It is expected that the meeting will result in a wide variety of measures to adopt, if any.

Meeting Concern
The meeting is expected to result in a wide variety of measures to adopt, if any. The meeting is expected to result in a wide variety of measures to adopt, if any.

Meeting Concern
The meeting is expected to result in a wide variety of measures to adopt, if any. The meeting is expected to result in a wide variety of measures to adopt, if any.

Well Named Director of New Union Unit

Sept. 8 (AP-DJ).—Maxwell, former chairman of Pergamon Press Ltd., is director of a new subsidiary which will be in the main board for technical and managerial within the publishing house.

Pointment, disclosed at an annual general meeting, indicated that Mr. Maxwell was moving into a post-nore influence in the firm. Maxwell said the appointment was an arrangement with Mr. Maxwell has a y agreement with the firm.

e Dollar—

	Today	Previous
£	2.1475	2.1475
DM	4.25-4.26	4.25-4.26
FF	6.55-6.56	6.55-6.56
Y	163.5-164	163.5-164
S	237.5-238	237.5-238
Sc	5.8-5.9	5.8-5.9
DK	4.65-4.66	4.65-4.66
N	136.5-137	136.5-137
Sw	4.25-4.26	4.25-4.26
Sp	163.5-164	163.5-164
Gr	237.5-238	237.5-238
It	163.5-164	163.5-164
Fr	163.5-164	163.5-164
Bel	237.5-238	237.5-238
Nld	163.5-164	163.5-164
Port	237.5-238	237.5-238
Fin	163.5-164	163.5-164
Den	237.5-238	237.5-238
Isr	163.5-164	163.5-164
Ind	237.5-238	237.5-238
Mal	163.5-164	163.5-164
Sing	237.5-238	237.5-238
Thai	163.5-164	163.5-164
Phil	237.5-238	237.5-238
Indo	163.5-164	163.5-164
Japan	237.5-238	237.5-238


The dry one

Some drinks are so dry
they have no taste at all.
Very disappointing.

Martini & Rossi Extra Dry
is different. Very dry but with
a subtle and distinctive flavour.

Try it just by itself.
Or on the rocks with a little ice
and a twist of lemon.

Martini & Rossi Extra Dry.
Because dry vermouth should have taste.



The right one
just by itself

MR
MARTINI & ROSSI
VERMOUTH
SECCO
PRODOTTO E
IMBOTTIGLIATO
DALLA CASA
MARTINI & ROSSI
MARTINI, SOLA F.C.
TORINO

Martini and M & R are
registered trademarks.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



DATA PROCESSING

Amie AG, the European headquarters of Schering Corporation (USA), international pharmaceutical company, plans to establish a Data Processing Center in Lucerne, Switzerland. The center will service various offices in Europe utilizing IBM equipment with teleprocessing facilities. Looking for a qualified individual as

EDP MANAGER

Several years experience in directing EDP projects, with particular emphasis on

MANAGEMENT
ANALYSIS
PROGRAMMING
TRAINING

ability to effectively lead an EDP staff.

Knowledge should be based on various commercial applications—mainly with an international company—using IBM equipment 360/30, 40; under DOS or OS. Working knowledge of COBOL and BAL on disk equipment is expected. Experience in teleprocessing is an asset. Knowledge of other European languages than English will be advantageous.

the responsibility for an IBM 370 data center with IBM 3735 telecommunications.

Have the necessary qualifications and are seeking a position providing an opportunity to grow with a young and dynamic team, please send curriculum vitae and salary requirements in complete confidence to: Personnel Executive, Essex Chemie AG, Töpferstrasse 5, CH-6000 Lucerne.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN GENEVA

with



Division of our activities in the field of microelectronics has created a new opening for an

ELECTRONIC SALES ENGINEER

Engineers, physicists or chemists with experience in electronics could also be considered. The successful candidate, preferably between 27 and 35, will travel widely in Europe after several months of training in Geneva and in the U.S.

gradually become responsible for the development of new and existing technical and marketing support to customers and advice to management strategies.

Position requires fluency in English and Italian; practical experience in seminars, integrated and hybrid circuits would be highly desirable, together with previous or training in technical sales. The knowledge of other European languages, especially German, would represent an added asset.

responsibility, career opportunities, good starting salary, reimbursement of relocation expenses and excellent benefits.

Please write in confidence, in English, directly to:

Technical Recruiting Coordinator
DU PONT DE NEMOURS INTERNATIONAL S.A.
50 Route des Acacias,
1211 GENEVA 24,
Switzerland.

FAST-GROWING AMERICAN ORGANIZATION

CONTROLLER

ROTTERDAM

Due to rapid expansion of its activities one of our relations—a firm of engineering consultants—invites applications for the newly-created position of Controller.

Principal tasks of the man appointed will be to:

develop the existing financial and accounting systems and control;

assume responsibility for the administration and accounting functions of associate offices located in Singapore and Houston (U.S.A.);

investigate and submit proposals for the establishment of pension plans, profit sharing schemes and other fringe benefits;

provide functional guidance to management.

35-45, the ideal candidate will be a qualified accountant and/or possess a degree in Business Administration, Finance or Economics, who has acquired considerable experience at a senior level within an international organization.

should be able to speak and write fluent English.

Starting salary will be negotiable around \$29,000 with prospects of further advancement. The post is based in Rotterdam.

Applications together with curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

Leocom International B.V., Bezuidenhoutseweg 18, The Hague (telephone 070-838100).

U.S.S.R.
Sales

• THIS is a new senior appointment in a very large international business with a distinguished record of technical progress in engineering and construction for the petroleum, petrochemical and related industries.

• BASED initially on London, the task is to develop market strategy and prospect sales opportunities in the U.S.S.R., superintend the preparation of bids and proposals and take a leading part in technical and commercial negotiations in Moscow.

• A RECORD of achievement in a similar role is essential. Preferably this will have been associated with the engineering contracting industry. A qualification in chemical engineering and a knowledge of the Russian language are desirable.

• REMUNERATION will be designed to individual attainment: salary can be in five figures.

Write in complete confidence to A. Barker as adviser to the company.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS
LIMITED

10 HALLAM STREET - LONDON W1N 6DJ

ADVERTISING
SALES GERMANY

Leading international publication requires for its German office a dynamic young sales executive. Ideal background would include advertising agency or space sales experience. Familiarity with banking and financial marketing would also be an asset. Nationality not determining, but fluency in both English and German is essential. The candidate must be willing to travel extensively. Excellent salary, benefits and future prospects for the right man.

Write: Box D-3410, Herald, Paris.

GERMANY

OEM MINI-COMPUTER SALES

Major international manufacturer of Industrial and Scientific mini-computers, with rapidly expanding OEM mini-computer activity in West Germany has immediate openings for OEM Sales Manager and District Sales Executives. Successful computer sales experience in German market required. Qualified applicants are requested to send resume and requirements to:

Box No. D-3421, Herald Tribune, Paris.

N.Y.S.E MEMBER FIRM
AND UNDERWRITER

Long established in Europe, is seeking qualified and registered institutional sales representatives for location in Suisse Romande, Swiss nationality or work permit essential. Applicants should send curriculum vitae to:

Box N 12-115715, Publications, CH-1211 Geneva 3, and be available for interview September 14 and 15, 1972.

MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL SALES

World's leading manufacturer of heavy municipal and industrial sweeping equipment is searching for a dynamic and experienced manager to head their International Sales Division headquartered in Pomona, California, U.S.A. This highly motivated, international Sales Manager must be able to supervise a well established sales organization and have had experience motivating an international dealer organization to sales promotion, training and finance to increase Wayne's sales penetration in the world market.

8-10 years experience in sales promotion, market research, dealer and customer relations with both municipal and industrial markets is desirable. College degree. Multilingual including English required. Excellent salary and benefits are offered for working in a competitive field where individual ability and initiative can yield outstanding growth opportunity. Travel required. For your future's sake, send resume and salary requirements to:

WAYNE
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

1801 E. Lexington St.
Pomona, Calif., U.S.A.

Radar Maintenance
ENGINEERS +
TECHNICIANS

Immediate openings in Germany for personnel having extensive experience in the maintenance and operation of high power ground radar equipment. Submit resume and salary requirements to: Box 189, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

German company of international renown seeks

GENERAL MANAGER

for production and sales for their American Subsidiary—a growing enterprise—in USA (California).

Requirements: broad commercial experience in marketing and administration especially in the electronic area—preferably semi-conductor field—in North America. Knowledge of German language desired but not condition. For contact please forward application giving all relevant facts to:

Box No. 181, IHT, 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

Financial Management
Consultancy
with
Booz, Allen & Hamilton

One of the world's largest firms of management consultants requires additional finance staff to join its international division as professional consultants.

The division is based in London and the initial assignment will be in North Africa. Subsequent assignments could be in the U.K., Continental Europe or world-wide. These openings will appeal particularly to men who have:

- The ability to develop financial management policies, procedures and organisation structures;
- A successful record in the design and installation of accounting and management information systems;
- A familiarity with computerised accounting systems;

• A capability to work in French with all levels of management, including top executives, or at least sufficient skill to be effective in the very short-term.

Attractive salaries will be paid and fringe benefits covering housing, travel and other overseas allowances, will be equally generous. Candidates interested in employment on an assignment basis only will also be considered. Please send career details, including age, qualifications, and present salary to:

A.M. Newton, Personnel Manager,

Booz-Allen & Hamilton

Int. N.V.

1-5, New Bond Street, LONDON W1V 0BB

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
EUROPE

The Director of Medical Research-Europe for Schering Corporation (USA)'s subsidiary, White Laboratories Canada, is seeking a well trained Physician to join him in the design, organization and monitoring of clinical pharmacology studies and drug trials. The position will be located in the Scandinavian area, probably Copenhagen, with activity and travel throughout Scandinavia and Finland.

This highly challenging and stimulating position requires a multi-lingual (English and at least one other major Continental language) Medical Doctor. The preferred candidate will have:

- Anglo-Saxon medical experience.
- Advanced training, irrespective of discipline.
- Ability to effectively communicate both orally and in writing.

Prior experience in clinical pharmacology or previous pharmaceutical employment would be an asset, but is no requirement.

If you are interested in further exploring this opportunity, please contact the Personnel Executive, Töpferstrasse 5, Lucerne, Switzerland, indicating your qualifications and salary requirements.

All inquiries will be held in complete confidence.

European
Sales Manager
Railway Products c. £4,000

■ An extremely interesting appointment is being created within the Common Market, representing the interests of an international engineering company, a major subsidiary of a large multi-national United Kingdom based group.

■ The company is already strongly entrenched in Europe with two substantial subsidiaries manufacturing for the motor industry. It is now poised to expand into the European railway markets, using the technology and experience of its United Kingdom Railway Products Division.

■ The activities of the European Sales Manager will centre around:— market research to ascertain opportunities for growth; customer acceptance of product innovation emanating from established design teams; high level contract negotiation; maintenance of a service to provide customer satisfaction at all times.

■ This will involve considerable travel and the home base could be in the United Kingdom or Europe. As well as a good knowledge of the European railway industry, candidates must be fluent in English and French/German and/or Italian, aged under 40, and qualified engineers with considerable industrial sales and commercial experience.

■ Salary is negotiable around £4,000 and there are the usual benefits of a large group, coupled with the advantages of overseas allowances whilst abroad.

■ Please apply in confidence giving brief details and quoting Ref: ES/487/IHT.

Leslie Coulthard Management

Brettenham House, 14 Lancaster Place, London WC2

GENERAL
MANAGER

Marketing with Engineering/Technical background. U.S. company in Antwerp area requires independent Manager to handle business throughout Europe. Fluent English plus at least one major language. Send C.V. and salary requirement to: Box No. D-3422, Herald, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL
EXECUTIVE

Experienced general manager, marketing, personnel, profit and loss, pharmaceutical and service industries, trouble shooting, team builder, extensive knowledge of European market (since 1965), proven ability of combining foreign business mentality with objectives of U.S. companies. American, perfectly bilingual (German and English), resident Germany. Box 178, IHT, 6 Frankfurt/M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43.

-1777- Stocks and Sls.		100% First, High Li	
High, Low	Div. in S		
15	11% UniFnl .74	5	12% 12%
29	25% Uni meal .70	1	27% 27%
24	12% Uni Stor .80	1	14% 14%
29%	23% Unamfr .23%	35	25% 25%
16	11% Uni .70	4	11% 11%
16	6% UniAcpd .30	8	7.5% 7.5%
10	5% Uni Asbest .37	4	4% 4%
3	3% UniBrgns .17	130	3% 3%
25%	10% UniCaf .15	1	25% 25%
25%	9% Uni Dollar .17	11	12% 12%
54	3% Uni Food .54	33	3% 3%
59	4% Uni Natl .60	18	6% 6%
17	1% Uni Natl .37	4	4% 4%
6%	6% Uni .70	22	9% 9%
30-12	12% Uni Dry .30	4	10% 10%

13%	1	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	2	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	3	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	4	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	5	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	6	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	7	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	8	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	9	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	10	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	11	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	12	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	13	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	14	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	15	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	16	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	17	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	18	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	19	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	20	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	21	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	22	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	23	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	24	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	25	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	26	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	27	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	28	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	29	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	30	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	31	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	32	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	33	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	34	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	35	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	36	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	37	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	38	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	39	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	40	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	41	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	42	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	43	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	44	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	45	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	46	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	47	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	48	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	49	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	50	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	51	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	52	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	53	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	54	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	55	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	56	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	57	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	58	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	59	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	60	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	61	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	62	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	63	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	64	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	65	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	66	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	67	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	68	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	69	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	70	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	71	US Car Tule	20	18	71
13%	72	US Car Tule	20	18	71

12	41	Val March	10	4	7	5
18	44	Voic Cor	13	4	7	5
W						
115	7	Wab Mag	12	7	7	7
241	15	Wagner II	28	14	19	2
23	13	Wagner II	205	22	1	1
234	13	Ward Cor	2	2	2	2
2	2	Ward Fds	2	2	2	2
146	6	Wards Co	20	4	1	1
10	4	Ward C	13	12	15	1
21	23	WesPosil	29	51	36	30
11	1	Wash Riv	1	1	1	1
4	4	Weiman Co	26	14	12	12
9	6	Weld To Am	3	4	3	3
3	3	Weld To Am	3	4	3	3
31	18	Wellschlagl Svc	35	23	23	23
3	25	Wellschlagl Svc	23	23	23	23
17	17	Wellschlagl Svc	2	2	2	2
7	7	Westby Riv	24	3	3	3
2	2	Westby Riv	2	2	2	2
36	21	Weston Cn	10	30	30	30
4	3	Weston Cn	15	2	2	2
2	2	Weston Cn	15	2	2	2
25	2	West Un Int	8	37	37	37
11	11	Whitaker	1	1	1	1
10	8	Whitopans	40	1	1	1
19	9	Whitaker	50	3	15	15
4	4	Whitaker	50	3	15	15
2	2	Whitaker	50	3	15	15
2	2	Whitaker	50	3	15	15

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1-2 in 400 Meters

2 U.S. Runners Banned by IOC

(Continued from Page 1)

more days of competition in these politically-riddled games, and no one is sure what the next two days will hold, or whether other U.S. blacks will walk out.

As things stand, the United States cannot field a 1,600-meter relay team, Matthews and Collett were scheduled to run in the event Sunday, along with John Smith and Lee Evans.

Smith, also a black, pulled a thigh muscle in the 400 yesterday and said that even if he hadn't been hurt, he wouldn't run Sunday. Evans said today he would wait and see, but that is academic. Before the Games start, each team must submit a list of six names for its four-man relay team. But with Smith out with an injury, and Collett and Matthews banned, it leaves only Evans and alternates Tommie Turner and Maurice Peoples.

Most of the other black Americans in the final weekend, also said that they would have to wait and see before deciding on any action. The basketball team, playing the final tomorrow night, is predominantly black, as are several boxers in the finals.

When Ken Moore, a white, heard the news, he said, "I'm sick." He said that "the IOC doesn't understand their own Games."

Moore said he saw the 400 yesterday, and watched how all eight teams in the final weekend, also said that they would have to wait and see before deciding on any action. The basketball team, playing the final tomorrow night, is predominantly black, as are several boxers in the finals.

Moore, who runs in the marathon Sunday, said, "I don't know whether I want to run if this is the Olympics. This is what I'm here for. I'm sick."

"I'd rather run with a white shirt with my name on it. Coming from America has nothing to do with being a world-class runner."

Smith said, "When there's a victory, the U.S. wins. But when there's a loss, the individual loses." Smith said that the actor would not have been taken if the athletes in question were white.

He cited what Dave Wottle did—or rather, forgot to do—on the victory stand last Saturday after he won the 800. Wottle runs wearing a cap, and when he got on the victory stand, still excited with the finish which narrowly gave him the gold medal, he forgot to take the hat off during the playing of the national anthem. He did put his right hand over his heart, but when the four pas was mentioned, Wottle was shocked and spent the rest of the day apologizing and worrying that it might be thought that his forgetfulness was intentional.

There was no IOC statement. Yesterday was the first action of discontent taken by black athletes in these Games. Before they came here, USOC president Clifford Buck said today, all athletes were told not to dishonor the United States. Officials were fearful of a recurrence of the black power salute incident by Tommie Smith and John Carlos after they finished one-three in the 200 meters in Mexico City. On the podium, they bowed their heads and raised their black-gloved fists. The action did not call for interpretation. It was soundly understood, something which did not happen after yesterday's half-protest.



OUT OF THE RUNNING—Jim Ryun of the United States and Billy Fordjour of Ghana go down in a tangle during a heat of the 1,500 meters. Ryun got up and came in ninth, not good enough for the silver medalist in the event in 1968 to qualify.

'I Never Stand at Attention'

Matthews Gives His Account Of Events on Victory Stand

The author won the Olympic gold medal in the 400-meter run Thursday.

By Vincent Matthews

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (NYT)—I like goldfish in a fishbowl, in front of all those people. If they wanted me to stand at attention, I could've probably done that, but it wouldn't be me, and I was led to believe that the Olympics was for the athletes. We consider ourselves athletes, not politicians, or marching bands. Our athletic competition was over, and we were both happy.

When we came off the victory stand, I heard a lot of people booing and whistling. It really surprised me. That's when I took off the gold medal and started twirling it.

"I took it off to tell them this was my medal. A lot of people had forgotten about me and given up on me. True, I was clowning around with the medal, but it was mine."

People said I gave the impression that the medal didn't mean a thing to me. What it means is that I trained hard for it, just like a person who wants to become a doctor or a lawyer, and I accomplished something.

All those nights I was jumping fences and sneaking around Brooklyn trying to find a place to practice. It's paid off in self-satisfaction. They could have given me a ribbon, or a lolly pop, and I would have felt the same way. It's just the fact that I came here and came out on top. I got my body into condition, and it paid off. It was like studying for a test and then passing it.

I think I've gone through more personal hardships just to stay up with other quarter-milers—training in New York and end traveling to the West Coast and then listening to supposedly knowledgeable people telling me I wouldn't even make it to the semifinals. To me, the medal is like a badge. Once in my life, I braved for something and got it.

Twenty years from now, I can look at that medal and say, "I was the best quarter-miler in the world that day." If you don't think that's important, you don't know what's inside an athlete's soul.

In other action, Wayne Brabender tipped in a shot by Cliff Luyk with 4 seconds left and Spain beat West Germany, 84-83. The victory gave Spain 11th place and West Germany 12th in the 16-nation tournament.

The two teams tied at 75-75 on Joachim Polzer's free throw with one minute left to play in the regulation 40 minutes. With 47 seconds left, Luyk missed two free throws and then Polzer missed a lay-up. That sent the game into five minutes of overtime. In a playoff 14-12 and 14-12, the Philippines beat Japan, 52-73.

Pvt. Williams Of U.S. Keeps Archery Lead



John Williams bow geste

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (UPI)—U.S. Army Pvt. John Williams, 18, shot an overall total of 1,268 points today in Olympic archery, taking a 39-point lead with one day to go.

Williams' score is 14 better than the world record to this point.

His round included a complete miss—when he mistook while taking aim at a 50-meter target. Still he finished with a world-record total of 322 for the distance. At 90 meters, he shot an overall 289 and he shot 319, one less than his own world record for the distance at 70 meters.

Sweden is 2d

Gunnar Jarvill of Sweden was second with 1,239 points, with Don Jackson of Canada third with 1,235.

In the women's division, Irena Szpybalska of Poland shot 1,224 to take a 23-point lead over world champion Emma Gajdoschenko of the Soviet Union.

Miss Gajdoschenko's total of 1,201 points is 1 point ahead of Linda Myers of the United States.

As Keino Wins 1,500-Meter Heat

Ryun Falls, Is Eliminated

From Wire Dispatches

MUNICH, Sept. 8.—A Russian won the Olympic decathlon gold medal today with a world record number of points and an East German woman set an Olympic record in the 100-meter hurdles, but the major news in track and field was a defeat.

Jim Ryun of the United States, the world record holder in the 1,500-meter run, fell during a qualifying heat and was eliminated from the finals.

Ryun tripped and went down as he crossed from one lane to another while trying to break out of a pack of runners in front of Billy Fordjour of Ghana. Ryun spilled over him and the two men sprawled on the track for a few seconds. Ryun jumped up and tried to catch up with the field, 80 meters ahead, but it was too late.

Kip Keino of Kenya, who beat Ryun for the gold medal at Mexico City in 1968, was in the same heat and won in 3 minutes 40 seconds.

Set Record in 1967

Ryun, who set the world record of 3:33.1 minutes in 1967, finished ninth in 3:51.5. He protested to an appeals jury, but it dismissed the protest. Games officials explained: "There were five judges sitting at the point where Jim Ryun fell. All five said that he fell through his own fault and was not impeded by anyone as he went down."

In the decathlon, Nikolai Avilov of the Soviet Union set a world record of 8,454 points as he won the gold medals. His total beat by 37 the record set by America's Bill Toomey in 1969 at Los Angeles.

Avilov finished 419 points ahead of a fellow Russian, Leonid Litvinenko, with 8,395 points for the silver medal. Poland's Ewald Klus took home with 7,994.

The 24-year-old Avilov, who was fourth behind Toomey in the 1968 Games in Mexico City, needed 21 1/2 hours of competition over two days to complete the 10 events.

Leader Withdraws

The overnight decathlon leader, Joachim Kirst, an East German, pulled out after crashing into a barrier during the 110-meter hurdles. He had collapsed with exhaustion after last night's 100-meter run.

Avilov went into the final event needing only to finish the 1,500-meter run to be sure of victory. It was obvious that he was in pain halfway through the race, as he clutched his back with both hands. He collapsed, to a standing ovation from 80,000 spectators, as he finished.

Avilov won three events—the high jump, the long jump and the 100-meter hurdles. He was second in the 1,500-meter and third in the discus throw.

In the 100-meter women's hurdles, Mrs. Annelie Ehrhardt, of East Germany, won in 1:59.4, over the record time of 1:59.0 seconds, to clip more than a tenth of a second off the mark she set in the semifinals yesterday. By the third barrier she was a meter ahead of the field.

The real race was for second place with Mrs. Ehrhardt's teammate, Karin Balzer, caught in the last hurdle by a Romanian, Valeria Bufanu.

But Ryun's defeat was the talk of the stadium.

As a 17-year-old runner in Tokyo in 1964 he picked up a flu bug and ran last in his semifinal heat; after breaking three world records (1,600 meters, half mile and mile) in 1966-67, he suffered from mononucleosis, a hamstring pull and an abhorrence of high altitude, and lost to Keino in Mexico.

Discussing the fall, the Kansan said: "I can't figure out what happened. I thought I was playing it smart, lying back. I was worried just about qualifying."

"I remember being in a collision. Someone's knee hit me as I went down. When I got up I realized I wasn't panic, and must distribute my pace evenly in going after the rest."

"But 300 meters from the finish I knew I would not qualify."

He was spiked in both ankles, but not seriously.

The first four runners in each heat qualified for finals Sunday. (Thomas Worthington of West Germany won the first heat in 3:40.6, with Dave Wottle of the United States, the winner of the 800 meters last week, a tenth of a second behind. Jean-Pierre Dumas of France finished third and Brendan Foster of Britain fourth.)

In the second heat, Franco Arrese of Italy won in 3:44.0. Herman Mignon of Belgium, Bodo Tummeler of West Germany and Gerd Larsen of Denmark followed him home.

Rhithopias Wins Heat

Shirou Regassa of Ethiopia won the third heat in 3:43.8 with Spillo Zacharopoulos of Greece, Henrik Edorikovsk of Poland and Fakkel Peetvarinta of Finland also qualifying.

The other qualifiers in the heat Keino won were Rob Dixon of New Zealand, Gunnar Ekman of Sweden and Klaus-Peter Justus of East Germany.

Hailu Ebba of Ethiopia won the fifth heat, in 3:41.6, followed by Paul Helms Wellmann of West Germany, Raymond Smedley of Britain and Chris Fisher of Australia.

Pekka Vasala of Finland won the sixth heat in 3:40.9, followed by Tom Hansen of Denmark, Robert Winder of the United States and Haico Schorn of the Netherlands.

Mike Bolt of Kenya won the final heat in 3:42.5, trailed by Tony Pohill of New Zealand, Vladimir Panfili of the Soviet Union and Jacques Boxberger of France.

A Level-Headed Planner Laid Out Marathon Route

MUNICH, Sept. 8 (NYT)—Follow the blue line for 26 miles 385 yards and see the headlines of Munich.

Grab a bottle of de-carbonated Coke while going past the statue of Ludwig Koenig von Bayern on his horse on Ludwigstrasse. Don't go into the Love Story Club... for romantic people only. One such stop and another runner won't find it along the route, but back with the rest of the losers for whom waving at a television camera is the day's No. 1 goal.

Sunday afternoon, the Olympic Games marathon will be held, and until today, it had been considered the day's second best race. It has moved up a notch because there won't be a Jim Ryun-Kip Keino rematch. Ryun saw to that, falling in his qualifying heat.

Boring Route

The marathon course, through two of Munich's parks, was laid out by West German Dieter Pawlik under the direction of Willi Daume, the president of the Olympic Organizing Committee. Pawlik said Daume thought "not as much of the runners as the TV spectators," and thus the route has been called simple and boring by most runners. It cannot be compared to the tough Boston Marathon route through small New England towns.

The Boston race guides its challengers up and down hills, something which the Munich course does not offer, not because the city doesn't have its ups and downs, but because a new Olympic rule states that hills are forbidden.

The marathon, intended to sell the city to potential sightseers, will lead its field through the Nymphenberg Gardens, past a fountain waterfall and the Nymphenberg Castle. A blue line, painted on the ground, guides the runners lest they get lost among the splendor.

Lining the specially prepared park route—a plastic substance where pebbles used to be—will be the television cameras. Frank Shorter, a U.S. entry, said he recalled a marathon in Brazil when several runners sprinted out in front so that they could do arm-waving solos to the cameras. They soon faded, but the park route, to stress, has a movie house where "Asterix and Kleopatra" are the stars, and then to another park, the English Gardens, and back to the street where the air will be as fresh as in the park. The streets will be closed to traffic starting two hours before the excursion.

And then back to the stadium. A former marathon man said the tour will take 2 hours 10 minutes and the first mao to complete it might be England's Ron Hill, 33, who prep for the race by eating bread with butter and jelly. Hill, and Shorter, will be trying to snap the three-year dominance of Ethiopians. In 1980 and 1984, it was Abebe Bikila and in 1988 Mamo Wolde, who is back again.

Shorter said that the way to win the race is to relax for the first 20 miles, and then start moving.

There'll be television cameras at the finish, too.

—BERNARD KIRSCH

Olympic Schedule

MUNICH, Sept. 7 (UPI)—The program of Olympic events tomorrow:

Fencing—Team epee final.

Track and Field—Men's and women's qualifying rounds, men's shot-put final, men's long-jump final, women's 1,500-meter run final.

Canoing—Finals.

Team Handball—Fifth to 18th places.

Basketball—Final between the United States and Russia, other placings.

Equestrian—Individual dressage and ride off.

Judo—Open class final.

Volleyball—Men's final and placings through 10th.

Archery—Men's and women's rounds.

Wrestling—Greco-Roman fourth and fifth rounds.

Field Hockey—Fourth through eighth places.

Medal Standings

Medal	Standings	After Friday's Events
Gold	U.S.	27
Silver	East Germany	17
Br.	Japan	12
	West Germany	12
	Australia	8
	Italy	7
	Sweden	4
	Britain	4
	Poland	4
	Hungary	3
	Bulgaria	3
	France	2
	Norway	2
	Netherlands	2
	Czechoslovakia	2
	Kenya	1
	New Zealand	1
	North Korea	1
	Finland	1
	Denmark	1
	Uganda	1
	Cuba	1
	Switzerland	1
	Romania	1
	Monrovia	1
	Austria	1
	Iran	1
	Colombia	1
	South Korea	1
	Turkey	1
	Lebanon	1
	Taiwan	1
	Argentina	1
	Belgium	1
	Greece	1
	Brazil	1
	Jamaica	1
	China	1
	Ethiopia	1
	Spain	1
	Yugoslavia	1
	Ghana	1
	Nigeria	1



IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE

RUN AT NEWMARKET, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1972

Four Sweepstakes Annually

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN—Spring Irish Sweepstake Derby—Summer

IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Autumn Sweepstake Hurdle—Winter

IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF

£200,000

and many prizes of £50,000, £20,000 and £10,000, plus thousands of smaller prizes.

FULL £1 TICKET

SUBSCRIPTION

Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate, apply to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND

Remittances must be made payable to SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

NOT LATER THAN 11th SEPTEMBER, 1972



Olympic time is LONGINES time

IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Olympic Summaries

TRACK AND FIELD

World Record (WR)

Olympic Record (OR)

100-METER HURDLES

Women's Final

1. Annelie Ehrhardt, East Germany, 1:24.1; 2. Valeria Bufanu, Romania, 1:24.4; 3. Karin Balzer, East Germany, 1:24.9; 4. Pam Ryan, Australia, 1:25.0; 5. Teresa Norton, Ireland, 1:27.1; 6. Danna Brzezinska, Poland, 1:29.0; 7. Andrease Krumpohl, East Germany, 1:31.7; 8. Grayna Rabotny, Poland, 1:34.1.

TRACK AND FIELD

Men's 100-Meter Hurdles

Qualifiers for Final

GROUP ONE—1. Wieslaw Komar, Poland, 20.80 meters (17 ft. 1 in.); 2. George Woods, U.S., 19.80; 3. Aliso Featherback, U.S., 19.84; 4. Yves Brunet, France, 19.87; 5. Jaroslav Hubacek, East Germany, 19.90; 6. Stenka Stenka, Finland, 19.90; 7. Ralph Rotherbach, West Germany, 19.94; 8. Hans Peter Gies, East Germany, 19.98; 9. Hans Jochem, East Germany, 19.99; 10. Hans Jochem, East Germany, 19.99.

GROUP TWO—1. Marcelino Bleszczak, East Germany, 20.38; 2. Reinhard Fritsch, West Germany, 20.10; 3. Jiri Hladik, U.S., 19.85; 4. Jiri Hladik, Hungary, 19.85; 5. Jiri Hladik, Czechoslovakia, 19.85; 6. Jiri Hladik, Romania, 19.85; 7. Jiri Hladik, Bulgaria, 19.85; 8. Jiri Hladik, Poland, 19.85; 9. Jiri Hladik, East Germany, 19.85; 10. Jiri Hladik, East Germany, 19.85.

Men's Long Jump

Qualifiers for Final

GROUP ONE—1. Randy Williams, U.S., 6.34 meters; 2. Gregor Gysbert, East Germany, 6.01; 3. Leonid Borkovskii, Russia, 5.96; 4. Hans Baumgartner, West Germany, 5.90; 5. Valeri Podchukhin, Russia, 5.81; 6. Ari Vasaananen, Finland, 5.80.

GROUP TWO—1. Preston Carrington, U.S., 6.22; 2. Arnis Rahnemann, U.S., 5.99; 3. Jochen Otsander, East Germany, 5.92; 4. Max Claus, East Germany, 5.92; 5. Alan Lervill, Finland, 5.86.

Men's 1,500-Meter Run

(First four in each heat qualify)

HEAT ONE—1. Thomas Worthington, West Germany, 3:40.6; 2. David Wottle, U.S., 3:40.7; 3. Jean-Pierre Dumas, France, 3:40.8; 4. Brendan Foster, Britain, 3:40.8; 5. Donald Aris, Panama, 3:41.7; 6. Ivan Ivanov, Russia, 3:42.3; 7. Mehmet Tuncel, Turkey, 3:43.2; 8. Mohamed Elmor, Algeria, 3:45.2; 9. Daniel Andre, Senegal, 3:50.2; 10. Daniel Andre, Senegal, 3:50.2; 11. Daniel Andre, Senegal, 3:50.2; 12. Daniel Andre, Senegal, 3:50.2.

HEAT TWO—1. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 3. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 4. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 5. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 6. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 7. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 8. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 9. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 10. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 11. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 12. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6.

HEAT THREE—1. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 3. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 4. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 5. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 6. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 7. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 8. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 9. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 10. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 11. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 12. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6.

HEAT FOUR—1. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 3. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 4. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 5. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 6. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 7. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 8. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 9. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 10. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 11. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 12. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6.

HEAT FIVE—1. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 3. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 4. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 5. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 6. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 7. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 8. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 9. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 10. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 11. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6; 12. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 3:40.6.

Decathlon Final Standings

1. Nikolai Avilov, Russia, 8,454 pts (WR); 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 8,395; 3. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 4. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 5. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 6. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 7. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 8. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 9. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 10. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 11. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 12. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994.

Decathlon Final Standings

1. Nikolai Avilov, Russia, 8,454 pts (WR); 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 8,395; 3. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 4. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 5. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 6. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 7. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 8. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 9. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 10. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 11. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 12. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994.

Decathlon Final Standings

1. Nikolai Avilov, Russia, 8,454 pts (WR); 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 8,395; 3. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 4. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 5. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 6. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 7. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 8. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 9. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 10. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 11. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 12. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994.

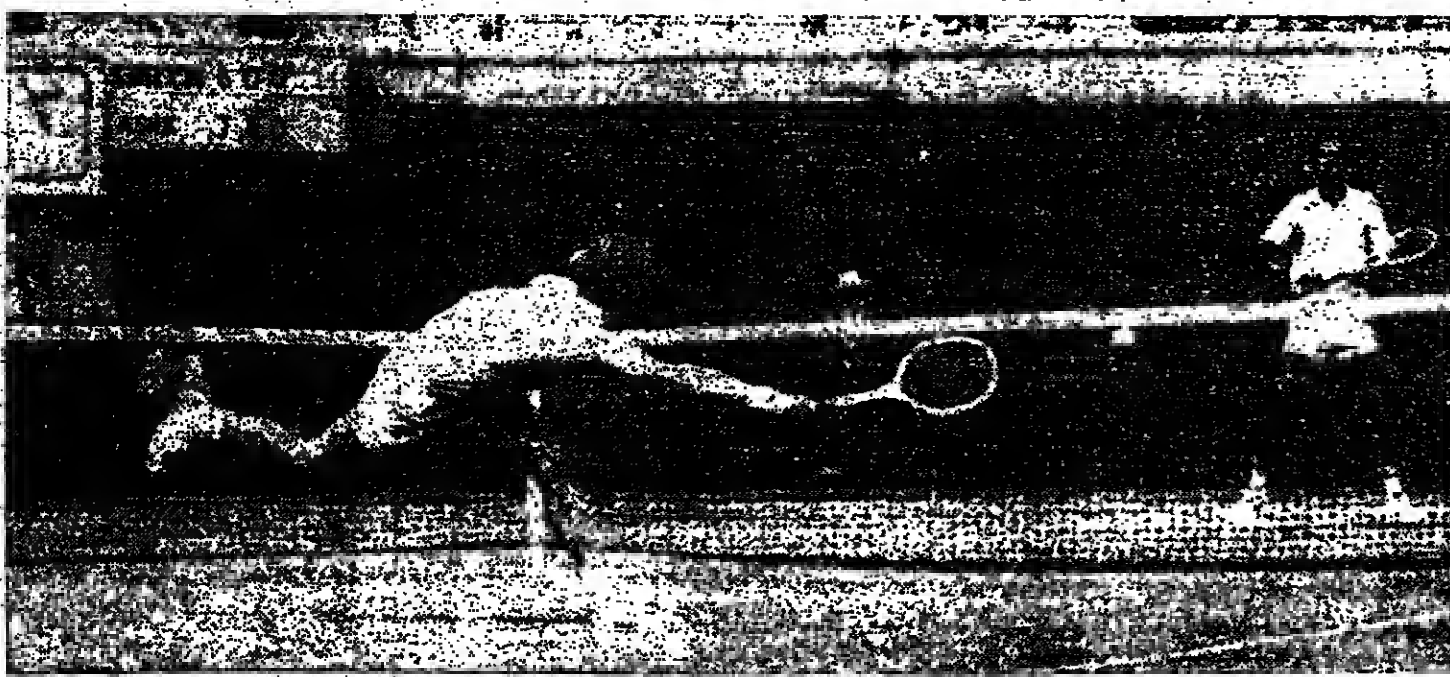
Decathlon Final Standings

1. Nikolai Avilov, Russia, 8,454 pts (WR); 2. Leonid Litvinenko, Russia, 8,395; 3. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 4. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 5. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 6. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 7. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 8. Ewald Klus, Poland, 7,994; 9

1250

As Orioles Crush Tigers, 9-0

Red Sox on Top, Beat Yanks



TAIL ORDER—The long reach of 6-foot-4 Stan Smith of Sea Pines, S.C., was not enough as Arthur Ashe of Miami kept the top seed on the run and scored a straight-set quarterfinal victory in the U.S. Open tennis championships.

France, Russia Score Victories

Australia Wins 2 Gold Medals in Yachting

KELT, West Germany, Sept. 8 (UPI)—John Bruce Conno and David Forbes gave Australia two gold medals today with France's Serge Manly and Russia's Valentin Mankin picking up the other two remaining titles on the final day of racing.

Gumee took the Dragons, the largest class, ahead of East Germany's Paul Borowski and America's Donald Cohen. Forbes won the gold medal ahead of Sweden's Pelle Pettersson and West Germany's Willi Kuhnle in the Star class.

Maury took the one-man Finn. Dinghy class ahead of silver medalist Ilias Hatzipavlis of Greece and bronze medalist Victor Cooper into first place.

Russia's Valentin Mankin survived two protests on technical points to defeat Britain's Alan Warren for the gold in Tempest class with Glen Foster of New York getting the bronze.

Before today's final races sailed in 8 knot westerly winds—Britain's defending champion Rodney Pattison already had retained his gold medal in the Flying Dutchman class and Buddy Melges of Zenda, Wis., took the Soling class in the first time it had been sailed in the Olympics.

Football Exhibitions
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
Friday Night's Games
San Francisco at Los Angeles.
Philadelphia at Buffalo.

Saturday's Games
Washington at Philadelphia.
Atlanta at Cincinnati.
Kansas City vs. Green Bay at 3:30.
New York Jets at San Diego.
Chicago at St. Louis.

Sunday's Games
Baltimore at Denver.
Cleveland at New York Giants.
New England at Houston.
Minnesota at Miami.
Detroit at New England, night.

St. Leger Lists
Steel Pulse 9-4
DONCASTER, England, Sept. 8 (UPI)—Steel Pulse was listed as the 9-4 favorite to win tomorrow's St. Leger, one of England's oldest racing classics.

The colt will be ridden by Bill Williamson in the 1 3/4 mile event for 3 year olds. Steel Pulse, trained in England by Australia's Scooble Bressley and the victor in Irish Sweepstake on July 1, is expected to have six rivals.

The St. Leger has been won by U.S.-owned horses in five of its last nine runnings. The top challenger, and one of two U.S.-owned horses in the race, is Irish-trained Boucher, owned by American Ogden Phipps. Boucher, listed at 5 to 2, will be ridden by England's Lester Piggott, seeking a seventh St. Leger victory.

White Sox 6, Athletics 4
Dick Allen hit his 33rd home run and batted in four runs to raise his league-leading total to 96 as White Sox pitched Chicago to a 6-0 home victory over Oakland, cutting the A's lead to three games over the White Sox. Wood scattered seven hits in winning his 24th game against 12 losses, and got his eighth shutout of the season.

Blue last night, Oakland's Vida Blue lasted only four innings and took his eighth defeat against five victories. He allowed six hits and three runs.

Brewers 7, Indians 1
George Scott drove in three runs with his 16th and 17 homers and Bill Parsons pitched a five-hitter to lead Milwaukee to a 7-1 road victory over Cleveland. Scott, who raised his RBI total to 76, gave the Brewers a 1-0 lead in the fourth inning by homering off starter and loser Dick Tidrow, now 13-13.

Twins 4, Rangers 0
In Arlington, Texas, Minnesota pitcher Jim Perry, with relief help from Dave Laroche and Wayne Granger, blanked Texas, 4-0, on four hits for the Rangers' 24th shutout loss of the season.

Royals 6, Angels 0
John Mayberry doubled twice and scored three runs, leading Kansas City to a 6-0 home victory over California behind the four-hit pitching of Marty Matlack. The Royals put the game away with three runs in the third, as Paul Schaaf's single was the key hit. Lou Piniella delivered a run-scoring single before Schaaf's two-out blow gave the Royals a 4-0 lead.

Padres 2, Reds 0
In the National League, Nite Colbert smashed a grand slam.

Thursday's Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Milwaukee 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-1 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-1 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-1 0 0
New York 000 000 000-1 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-1 0 0
California 000 000 000-1 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-1 0 0
Oakland 000 000 000-1 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-1 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-1 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Diego 000 000 000-1 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-1

STATE OFFICE HANABE VERN.
NA, OPERATING 0, 56 33 46.